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☞ The Washington States is rejoiced that the Hon. Miles Taylor is re-nominated for Congress by his Democratic constituents of Louisiana. The cause of congratulation is not merely that he was a most industrious member, and an able lawyer, and a conscientious member of the Judiciary Committee, but the States, looking to his re-election, trusts he will be on the spot "at the commencement of the session to re-introduce his well-matured bill for the acquisition of Cuba, the provisions of which are so free from valid objections, that, when properly understood, they would likely receive the sanction of the House, as they assuredly would that of the Senate." If the States does not misunderstand the President "his preference is not so decided in behalf of the thirty million bill that he will not willingly yield to the substitution in its stead of any bill which can be more readily passed, which contemplates the same result." Then as if to sugar-coat the bolus, the States commits a clever piece of satire, in saying of J. B.:

Since he entered Congress in 1821, he has been the inflexible advocate for the annexation of the gem of the Antilles. It is in the highest degree creditable to his statesmanship that, for thirty-eight years, the importance of consummating the measure has never for a moment been lost sight of by him. While he may not enjoy the satisfaction of seeing the island entering the embraces of the Union before the end of his term, the adoption of the bill of Mr. Taylor, which would, doubtless, ultimately bring it in, would be regarded in all coming time as the measure of his Administration.

The States thinks that Spain could not for a lengthened time resist the temptation to realize the $120,000,000 of bonds provided by Mr. Taylor's bill, and that such bonds would be in so much request in all the money markets in Europe that capitalists would make their influence operate upon her so forcibly that her desire to retain her possession would be overpowered. This, then, would appear to be one solution of the Cuban question; but we have another proposition from the Chicago Press, which, thinking that Cuba has served the purpose of a stalking-horse in American politics quite long enough, desires to see if something cannot be done which, practically, will be a fair offset for any imaginary or real disadvantage growing out of its ownership by a foreign power. Our Chicago contemporary argues the subject at length; and, leaving out some expletives, injudiciously introduced, concerning the slavery propagandists, another slave State, the behests of the slave power, &c., which mar the force of his argument and deprive it of its national spirit, we take pleasure in directing the attention of our readers to it. The Press says:

In our treaty of reciprocal free trade with Canada, we have a practical solution of the question—a solution which, if applied to Cuba, will give this country all the benefits to be derived from actual ownership without its disadvantages. As an alternative for annexation, it is far more to be desired in the case of Cuba than of Canada. The latter is possessed of a population homogeneous with our own, accustomed to laws, traditions, ideas, and institutions very similar to those existing in the free States, and her annexation to the Union as a sovereign State would produce no jostle of our system of confederacy. Cuba, on the other hand, contains a population dissimilar from ours in race, in language, in education, in political institutions, and who have shown, in Central and South America, a marked inability to adapt themselves to free institutions. The annexation of such a population would not be of even questionable policy—it could result only in mischief, if not prove fatally disastrous, and this alone, aside from the difficulties which are inherent in and inseparably connected with the question, is a sufficient answer to all arguments in behalf of the annexation of Cuba.

But reciprocal free trade with such a people is quite a different matter. Its results could not fail to be beneficial to all parties concerned; and not the least good to be accomplished by it would be the removal of the question of annexation from the field of politics, and the suppression of the filibustering spirit now rampant for the conquest of Cuba. That there are difficulties in the way is not denied, but there is good reason for believing that they are not insurmountable. Spain, at one time, made the proposition herself, but our Minister to that government refused to entertain it. We have this assurance from Mr. Perry, who was Secretary of the Legation to Spain under President Pierce; and it appears that the project of the treaty, as drawn up by the Spanish Minister, if placed on file in the State department, by Mr. Soule, on his return, has been abstracted from the archives of the government. The country is indebted to a personal difficulty between our minister to Spain and his Secretary for all his knowledge of this transaction, and but for that quarrel, it is not probable that any intimation would have been given that such a proposition was ever made. The revelation, however, proves that Spain had made up her mind at one time to consent to the reciprocity of trade between Cuba and the United States, as a peaceful solution of the difficulties growing out of the contiguity of that island to a covetous and powerful nation; and this is a sufficient answer to any objection which may be made against efforts on the part of our government in that behalf, on the ground that Spain will not consent to it.

In the government of her American possessions, the efforts of Spain are directed mainly to two objects—first, to make them a source of national revenue, and secondly, to provide a market for her surplus commodities. Each of these ends is obtained by the imposition of a high tariff of duties, both on imports and exports. To secure a revenue she imposes high duties on what she has to sell, and to force her American subjects to buy of her, she increases the rates upon the same commodities imported from other countries to the point of prohibition. By the further imposition of a tonnage duty, greater upon foreign than her own vessels, she increases the revenue and discriminates in favor of her own shipping.

This policy operates very injuriously upon the commercial interests of the United States. The latter is the natural market for Cuba for the purchase of almost every article of prime necessity which she does not herself produce; while in sugar, molasses, and some other articles, Cuba is our easiest and ought to be our cheapest source of supply. The latter we are compelled to purchase from her, because nowhere else can we get the quantity adequate to our annual consumption. We are, therefore, compelled to go into her markets, compete with other purchasers, and then be subjected to an enormous export duty, which goes to replenish the coffers of Spain. At the same time, our breadstuffs, meats, lard, butter, cheese, &c., of which we annually grow a large surplus, and which Cuba is compelled to purchase somewhere, are measurably excluded from her ports by high duties.

American flour, for example, is subjected to a duty of $10 81 per barrel; lard pays a tariff of 4½ cents per pound, by reason of which olive oil, a Spanish production, far less desirable as a culinary adjunct, is sold to the Cubans in large quantities. In these articles, as well as many others of which Cuba stands largely in need, no European nation could successfully compete with us if the duties were wholly taken off, or if we were put upon an equality with Spain. We are nearer to her than other sellers. She lies just off the mouth of the Mississippi, which penetrates the great grain and meat-producing region of the West. She is within easy sail of the great commercial marts of the Atlantic seaboard. Our vessels have but a short distance to go, and under a reciprocity of trade, instead of going thither in ballast, for return cargoes of sugar and molasses, they would go freighted with our own productions. The balance of trade would never be against us, but often, and perhaps always, in our favor. As it is, we pay an immense tribute in specie annually into her coffers. In 1856, according to official documents of the United States, our trade with Cuba stood as follows:

Total imports from Cuba	$24,435,693
Total exports to Cuba,	7,196,035
Balance against us	$17,239,658

The annual consumption of flour in Cuba, were it admitted at a moderate duty, is put at from 800,000 to 900,000 barrels. The whole of this supply would be drawn from the United States could we be admitted to a reciprocity of trade. Were it admitted free of duty, the consumption would rise to a still higher amount, with a correspondingly increased drain of our market. As it is, in 1856, we sold to Cuba only 2,820 barrels of flour! Paying a duty of $10 81 per barrel, the wonder is that we sold them even this inconsiderable quantity. A reciprocity of trade, according to these figures, would enhance the value of our surplus wheat and flour probably as much as ten cents per bushel on the former, and fifty cents per barrel on the latter. In the articles of salted, pickled, and jerked meats, lard, tallow, butter, cheese, fish, oil, &c., &c., an increased trade corresponding with the above increase in flour would be the result of reciprocity. All these great advantages to our agricultural, commercial, and shipping interests were wantonly thrown away by the Democratic administration of President Pierce, when voluntarily tendered by Spain. Those great classes whose interests were thus ruthlessly sacrificed by the Democratic party, should learn a lesson from these facts as to what the Democracy of the present day annually costs them. Especially should the grain-producers and cattle-raisers of the West ponder carefully this matter.

But it is not alone the classes above named who would profit from reciprocity of trade with Cuba. Under the benign influences of such a policy, the relations of the two countries would become closer and more cordial; intercourse between them would be greatly increased; more of our people would pass their winters in Cuba and more of the Cubans would pass their summers with us. Large sums of money would thus be brought annually among us by our tropical neighbors, who, making it easy, would spend it with profusion. A greatly increased demand would also spring up for our manufactures. We should sell them largely of our cotton fabrics, of our boots and shoes, of our improved machinery, our steam engines, sugar mills, cotton gins, &c., &c. Instead of exporting annually to Cuba from five to seven millions of products and from two to fifteen millions of specie, we should sell them quite enough to pay at least for all our purchases, and perhaps bring home a few millions in specie besides. In this view of the matter, reciprocity with Cuba is of much more importance to this country than reciprocity with Canada, because our trade with the former would be much larger than it is with the latter, while our imports from Cuba would not compete with home productions and industry to anything like the extent that those from Canada do.

Having failed to secure reciprocity of trade with Cuba heretofore, the practical question now is, shall we settle quietly down with things as they are, leave Cuba in the hands of the politicians, permit the filibustering spirit to be periodically inflamed by vagabond adventurers, continue to pay $15,000,000 annually to settle our balances with Cuba; or shall we compel the Government to take such action as will remove the evils complained of, and put our trade with that Island on a basis that will promote the interests of both parties? It is only necessary to agitate this question, diffuse information upon the subject among the people, to have it properly answered, and to create a public sentiment in regard to it that will compel right action on the part of the Government. We respectfully call upon our contemporaries of the press—especially those of the Western press—to aid us in bringing the matter properly to the attention of the public. We believe that reciprocity of trade with Cuba can be secured at a word by the withdrawal of our proposition for the purchase of the Island, and by insuring Spain against the designs of American filibusters. If this will not bring it, then a retaliatory tariff upon the productions of Cuba would be the next method available to us. As more than two-thirds of her exports now find a market in our ports, such a tariff would not be long in producing the desired result.

Here there are two propositions: one to buy Cuba for $120,000,000, if Spain can be induced to yield to the golden bait; and the other to compel her to adopt reciprocal laws regulating trade between "the gem of the Antilles" and the United States. We can't make Spain sell if she won't, but we can by retaliatory legislation compel her to open her ports in a neighborly spirit and in accordance with the spirit of the age. It will be for the country to decide which of these propositions is the best, and the Washington States will see that Mr. Taylor's bill may not have so quiet and easy a passage through Congress as it anticipates.

☞ Secretaries Floyd and Thompson and Attorney General Black are away from Washington taking a little holiday. Thirty odd years since the younger Adams was caricatured as a runaway negro, with his bundle on his back, because he went home to Boston. Now Presidents and their Cabinets can go to Bedford or to North Carolina unquestioned; aye, even go to the devil if they don't attempt to drag the country after them.

☞ The Mobile Register thinks that the Southern Democracy, to escape the danger of political and sectional aggressions, had better go into the Douglas party. We have heard of men's seeking to avoid the fury of a mob by taking refuge in a jail.

☞ A New York paper talks about "the reign of rowdies in Louisville." One would judge from appearances that there had been a *rain* of rowdies in New York.

The candidates for the next Presidency multiply like locusts in Egypt.—*Boston Courier.*

But now and then one is offered up as a holocaust, which wisely thins them out.

☞ Of all the various remedies advertised for the cure of coughs, and other affections of the lungs and throat, we have never known one spring so suddenly into universal popularity as John Bull's Compound Pectoral of Wild Cherry. We can scarcely pick up one of our exchanges, from Maine to Georgia, without meeting a favorable notice of its powers, and we have yet to meet with the first person who has used it, that has not been satisfied that it is all, and more than all, it is represented to be.
Owensboro' (Ky.) American.

THE MEMPHIS MEETING.—The Memphis Enquirer of Friday contains a brief but animated account of the meeting of the Opposition on Thursday. Mr. Bell was first introduced to the meeting, but he declined to make a speech, stating that he had come to join with his fellow-citizens in celebrating the victory in Tennessee. He knew that he but expressed the sentiment of every heart in giving way to him upon whom all eyes were fixed—Emerson Etheridge, the gallant and victorious standard bearer from the Ninth Congressional District.

Mr. Etheridge was thereupon introduced, and several minutes elapsed before he could proceed to speak, so loud and prolonged was the cheering. He spoke for some three hours in a strain of fervid eloquence. Of his speech the Enquirer says:

It was a rallying cry of the Opposition, the fire of 1840 was rekindled, and as the patriotic current shot from man to man, a resolve went up from the thousands gathered there that Tennessee shall be rescued from the spoiler.

The Enquirer adds:

At the conclusion of Mr. Etheridge's speech, Mr. Bell was again called to the stand. Never did he appear to better advantage. His lion heart was full and words of wisdom flowed from his lips. Like the Roman orator who, as a penalty for patriotic devotion to his country, was driven into banishment, he comes now by the almost spontaneous voice of the people, and they will repair the injustice done him by partizan demagogues in elevating him to the highest post of honor in the nation.

The Speaking at Night.—Not less than ten thousand people were present at the speaking last night. Speeches were made by Gen. John L. T. Sneed, Hon. Emerson Etheridge, and Hon. J. L. Alcorn, and other distinguished gentlemen. There was too a splendid display of transparencies and fireworks. Everything passed off in the happiest manner. Nothing seemed to mar the general joy of the occasion.

☞ The Opposition of Montgomery on Tuesday last had a glorious celebration of their victory in the election of Laban T. Moore and the redemption of the Ninth District from the hands of the unscrupulous, selfish, and demoralized Democracy. The Mt. Sterling Whig says the heavy rains during the day interfered with the number of people present, but there was nevertheless quite a large concourse gathered together from the surrounding neighborhood, while the counties of Bath, Rowan, Clark, and glorious little Powell, all had small delegations in attendance.

At night the principal part of the town was beautifully and brilliantly illuminated, and at 8 o'clock a procession was formed on the public square, headed by martial music, in which were carried many transparencies, with various mottoes and devices. The devices were particularly well gotten up and created much merriment among the people. The mottoes in the transparencies were considered generally good and appropriate.

While the procession was moving, a balloon, 30 feet in circumference and 28 feet long, was started from the Court House yard. It went up quite finely and was soon out of view. A large bonfire, together with sky rockets, blue-balls, fire-balls, &c., also added interest and brilliancy to the scene.

At 10 o'clock a large crowd gathered in front of the court house with shouts and calls for various gentlemen, when Messrs. Hathaway, McKee, Garrett, and Dury respectively appeared and addressed the people in short speeches, which were received with thundering rounds of applause, not only at the close but during the speaking. At a little before midnight the whole affair terminated in the best spirit possible. It is worthy of remark that there was no disorderly conduct or drunkenness exhibited during the whole night, but everything went off in decency and good order, and to the pleasure and enjoyment of everybody. All in all it was a glorious night.

HON. JOHN BELL.—The Nashville Banner speaks in these very handsome terms of Mr. Bell, one of the very few men now left in the nation worthy to be called statesmen:

The movement in favor of Mr. Bell in this State, having for its object his elevation to the Presidency, was not inaugurated by politicians. It is the spontaneous uprising of the people in his favor. They remembered his brilliant services "twenty years ago." He triumphed then. The Democratic hosts were scattered before him like sheep. Not even the presence of the old hero of New Orleans could hold them together against the powerful "arts and arguments" of Mr. Bell. As he triumphed then he will triumph again in 1860, if the standard of the Opposition is placed in his hands, which now seems probable. His name carries with it the prestige of success. His standard will be the rallying point for all who love the Union. They will gather around him from the East and West, the North and South, and the Ides of November will witness a rescue of the government from the vandalism of Democracy, and the day of our country's deliverance from their corrupt and demoralizing rule will be ushered in by the acclamations of a joyous and united people.

☞ The Hon. John A. Gilmer, (Anti-Lecompton, just re-elected to Congress from North Carolina), writes to a friend in Pittsburg:

I am re-elected by 2,000 majority over two opponents—one the regular administration nominee, the other of my own party, bitterly denouncing my Anti-Lecompton vote. I feel proud at being so nobly sustained by an intelligent Southern constituency for doing my duty in the hour of sectional madness. JOHN A. GILMER.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 27.

New Orleans papers of Sunday last have been received by mail. By a new regulation, to go into effect on the first of September, all free persons of color arriving there must immediately be lodged in jail and remain until the departure of the boat or vessel on which they arrive.

BOSTON, Aug. 27.

Ex-President Pierce and wife are among the passengers of the steamer America.

LETTER FROM MR. GREELEY.
THE MORMONS AND MORMONISM.

SALT LAKE CITY, July 18.

Since my interview with Brigham Young I have enjoyed opportunities for studying the Mormons in their social or festive and in their devotional assemblies. Of private social intercourse—that is intercourse between family and family—I judge that there is comparatively little here; between Mormons and Gentiles or strangers, of course less. Their religious services are much like those that may be shared or witnessed in the churches of most of our popular sects; the music rather better than you will hear in an average worshiping assemblage in the States; the prayers pertinent and full of unction; the sermons adapted to tastes or needs different from mine. They seemed to me rambling, dogmatic, and ill-digested.

The discourses to which I listened were both intensely and exclusively Mormon. That is, they assumed that the Mormons were God's peculiar, chosen, beloved people, and that all the rest of mankind are out of the ark of safety and floundering in heathen darkness. That Jesus Christ is about to reappear on the earth in all the pomp and splendor of a mighty conqueror—that he will then proceed to take vengeance on his enemies (mankind in general, whether heathen or nominally Christian) and to glorify his elect (the Latter Day Saints or Mormons), were treated by the Tabernacle preachers as propositions too self-evident to need demonstration. Having thus chastised his enemies and "gathered his elect from the four winds of heaven," the Saviour is to reign over them here on earth for a thousand years; at the end of which period, they are together to be transferred to heaven. Of course, I had heard the like of this before, but it always seems to me a very gross and wooden perversion of the magnificent imagery whereby the Bible foreshadows great spiritual transformations.

But the spirit of the Mormon religion appears to me Judaic rather than Christian; and I readily believe that Heber Kimball, or at any rate one of the great lights of the Church, once said in conversation with a Gentile—"I *do* pray for my enemies: I pray that they may all go to hell." Neither from the pulpit nor elsewhere have I heard from a Mormon one spontaneous, hearty recognition of the essential brotherhood of the entire human race—one generous prayer for the enlightenment and salvation of all mankind. On the other hand, I have been distinctly given to understand that my interlocutors expect to sit on thrones and to bear rule over multitudes in the approaching kingdom of God. In fact, one sincere, devout man has today assigned that to me as a reason for polygamy; he wants to qualify himself, by ruling a large and diversified family here, for bearing rule over his principality in the "new earth," that he knows is to be at hand. I think he might far better devote a few years to pondering Christ's saying to this effect: "He who would be least in the kingdom of Heaven, the same shall be greatest."

I was undeceived with regard to the Book of Mormon. I had understood that it is now virtually discarded, or at least neglected, by the Church in its services and ministrations. But Elder Pratt gave us a synopsis of its contents and treated it throughout as of equal authority and importance with the Old and New Testament. He did not read from it, however, but from Malachi, and quoted text after text from the Prophets, which he cited as prepredictions of the writing and discovery of this book.

The congregation consisted at either service of some fifteen hundred to two thousand persons, more in the morning than in the afternoon. A large majority of them (not including the elders and chief men, of whom a dozen or so were present) were evidently of European birth; I think a majority of the males were past the meridian of life. All gave earnest heed to the exercises throughout; in fact, I have seldom seen a more devout and intent assemblage. I had been told that the Mormons were remarkably ignorant, superstitious, and brutalized, but the aspect of these congregations did not sustain that assertion. Very few rural congregations would exhibit more heads evincing decided ability, and I doubt whether any assemblage so largely European in its composition would make a better appearance. Not that Europeans are less intellectual or comely than Americans, but our immigrants are mainly of the poorer classes; and poverty, privation, and rugged toil plow hard, forbidding lines in the human countenance elsewhere than in Utah. Brigham Young was not present at either service.

Do I regard the great body of these Mormons as knaves and hypocrites? Assuredly not. I do not believe there was ever a religion whereof the great mass of the adherents were not honest and sincere. Hypocrites and knaves there are in all sects; it is quite possible that some of the magnates of the Mormon Church regard this so called religion (with all others) as a contrivance for the enslavement and fleecing of the many and the aggrandizement of the few; but I cannot believe that a sect so considerable and so vigorous as the Mormon was ever founded in conscious imposture or built up on any other basis than that of earnest conviction. If the projector and two or three of his chief confederates were knaves, the great body of their followers were dupes.

Nor do I accept the current Gentile presumption that the Mormons are an organized banditti—a horde of robbers and assassins. Thieves and murderers mainly haunt the purlieus of great cities or hide in caverns and forests adjacent to the great routes of travel. But when the Mormon leaders decided to set up their Zion in these parched mountain-vales and canons, the said [illegible] secluded and remote from all [illegible]—away from any mail route or channel of emigration. That the Mormons wished to escape Gentile control, scrutiny, jurisprudence, is evident; that they meant to abuse their inaccessibility, to the detriment and plunder of wayfarers, is not credible.

Do I, then, discredit the tales of Mormon outrages and crime—of the murder of the Parishes, the Mountain Meadow massacre, &c., &c., wherewith the general ear has recently been shocked? No, I do not. Some of these may have been fabricated by Gentile malice—others are doubtless exaggerated—but there is some basis of truth for the current Gentile conviction that Mormons have robbed, maimed, and even killed persons in this Territory, under circumstances which should subject the perpetrators to condign punishment, but that Mormon witnesses, grand jurors, petit jurors, and magistrates determinedly screen the guilty. I deeply regret the necessity of believing this; but the facts are incontestable.

That a large party of emigrants—not less than eighty—from Arkansas to California, were foully massacred at Mountain Meadows in September, 1857, more immediately by Indians, but under the direct inspiration and direction of the Mormon settlers in that vicinity—to whom, and not to the savages, the emigrants had surrendered, after a siege, on the strength of assurances that their lives at least should be spared, is established by evidence that cannot (I think) be invalidated—the evidence of conscience-smitten partakers in the crime, both Indian and ex-Mormon, and of children of the slaughtered emigrants, who were spared as too young to be dangerous even as witnesses, and of whom the great majority have been sent down to the States as unable to give testimony; but two boys are retained here as witnesses, who distinctly remember that their parents surrendered to white men, and these white men at best did not attempt to prevent their perfidious massacre.

These children, moreover, were all found in the possession of Mormons—not one of them in the hands of Indians; and, though the Mormons say they ransomed them from the hands of the Indians, the children deny it, saying that they never lived with nor were in the keeping of savages; and the Indians bear concurrent testimony. So in the Parrish case; the family had been Mormons, but had apostatized—and undertook to return to the States; they were warned that they would be killed if they persisted in that resolution; they did persist, and were killed. Of course nobody will ever be convicted of their murder; but those who warned them of the fate on which they were rushing know why they were killed, and could discover if they would, who killed them.

The vital fact in the case is just this: The great mass of these people, as a body, mean to be honest, just, and humane; but they are, before and above all things else, Latter-day Saints, or Mormons. They devoutly believe that they are God's peculiar and especial people, doing His work, up-building His kingdom, and basking in the sunshine of His peculiar favor. Whoever obstructs or impedes them in this work, then, is God's enemy, who must be made to get out of the way of the establishment of Christ's kingdom on earth—made to do so by lawful and peaceful means if possible, but by any means that may ultimately be found necessary. The Parishes were apostles; had they been allowed to pursue their journey to the States, they would have met many Saints coming up the road, whose minds they would have troubled if not poisoned; and they would have told stories after reaching their destination which would have deepened the general prejudice against the Saints; so the up building and well-being of Christ's kingdom required that they should die.

The Arkansas emigrants had in some way abused the Saints, or interposed obstacles to the progress of God's work, and they were consequently given over to destruction. Far be it from me to hint that one fifth, one-tenth, one twentieth of the Mormons ever bore any part in these bloody deeds, or even know to this day that they were perpetrated. The great body of the Saints undoubtedly believe all the current imputations of Mormon homicides and outrage to be abominable calumnies. Many of the highest dignitaries of the church may be included in this number. But there are men in the church who know that they are *not* calumnies—who know that Gentiles and apostates have been killed for the church's and for Christ's sake, and who firmly believe that they *ought* to have been. I grieve to say it, but I hold these more consistent and logical Mormons than their innocent and unsuspicious brethren.

For, if I were a Latter-day Saint, undoubtingly believing all opposers of the Mormon Church to be God's enemies, obnoxious to His wrath and curse, and powerfully obstructing the rescue of souls from eternal perdition and torture, I should be strongly impelled to help put those opposers of God's purposes out of the way of sending more immortal souls to everlasting fire. I should feel it my duty so to act, as a lover of God and man. And I confidently predict that not one Mormon who has killed a Gentile or apostate under a like view of his duty will ever be fairly convicted in this Territory. No jury can be drawn here, unless in flagrant defiance of the Territorial laws which is not mainly composed of Mormons; and no such jury will convict a Mormon of crime for any act done in behalf of God's kingdom—that is, of the Mormon Church.

I ask, then, the advocates of "popular sovereignty" in the Territories to say what they propose to do in the premises. How do they intend to adapt their principle to the existing state of facts? They have superseded Brigham Young, with a full knowledge that at least nine-tenths of the people of Utah earnestly desire his retention as Governor. They have sent thither a batch of Judges who would like to earn their salaries; but the Mormon Legislature devotes its sessions principally to the work of crippling and fettering these Judges so that they shall remain here as mere dummies or be driven into resignation. Their juries are all drawn for them by Mormon officials, under regulations which virtually exclude all but Mormons from each panel; it is a violation of the laws of Utah to cite in argument before any Judge or jury here the decisions of any Court—even the Supreme Court of the United States—but the Courts of Utah, so that even the Dred Scott decision could not lawfully be cited here in a fugitive slave case; in short, the Federal Judiciary, the Federal Executive, and the Federal Army, as now existing in Utah, are three transparent shams—three egregious farces; they are costing the Treasury very large sums to no purpose; and the sooner the Governor, Marshal, Judges, &c., resign, and the army is withdrawn, the better for all but a handful of contractors. "Popular sovereignty" has such full sway here that Brigham Young carries the Territory in his breeches pocket without a shadow of opposition; he governs without responsibility to either law or public opinion; for there is no real power here but that of "the Church," and he is practically the Church.

The church is rich, and is hourly increasing in wealth; the church settles all civil controversies which elsewhere cause lawsuits; the church spends little or nothing, yet rules everything; while the Federal Government, though expending two or three millions per annum here, and keeping up a fussy parade of authority, is powerless and despised. If, then, we are to have "popular sovereignty" in the Territories, let us have it pure and without shams. Let Brigham be reappointed Governor, withdraw the present Federal office holders and army, open shorter and better roads to California through the country north of Bridger, and notify the emigrants that, if they choose to pass through Utah, they will do so at their own risk.

Let the Mormons have the Territory to themselves—it is worth very little to others—but reduce its area by cutting off Carson Valley on the one side and making a Rocky Mountain Territory on the other, and then let them go on their way rejoicing. I believe this is not only by far the cheapest but the safest and best mode of dealing with the difficulties already developed and daily developing here, unless the notion of "Popular Sovereignty" in the Territories is to be utterly exploded and given up. "Popular Sovereignty" in a Territory is a contradiction of terms; but "Popular Sovereignty" in a Territory backed by a thousand sharp Federal bayonets and a battery of flying artillery is too monstrous a futility, too transparent a swindle, to be much longer upheld or tolerated. H. G.

LARGE SALE OF BLOODED STOCK.—By reference to an advertisement, it will be seen that a number of blooded horses will be sold at Fatherland, near Nashville, on the first day of October next. Among the many fine studs mentioned in the advertisement, we notice the name of the celebrated race-horse Secks, with his dam and three of his sisters. Mark Young is another, a fine four year old black stallion; and a large number of splendid animals will also be offered for sale. Besides these, the advertisement mentions a Morgan mare, a splendid animal; a pair of Scotch ponies (grays); three fine jacks, from four to six years of age; several work horses and mules, and fifteen or twenty head of fine cattle of the best blood of the country.

[For the Louisville Journal.]

Besides the general interest we feel in the welfare of every county in the State which has contributed to build up and sustain our city, we just now feel a special and peculiar interest in Barren county on account of the present struggle of her citizens to secure better facilities for promoting their own social and commercial advancement as well as enhancing the value of their patronage to Louisville. Barren has hitherto been one of Louisville's most valuable customers in point of solid business patronage; and, when the whole State has been surveyed and its past history carefully reviewed, we find very few counties that have supplied so large and important an element to the business enterprise of this city. Not a small number, perhaps above twenty, of the first-class business men who at present occupy Main street have, at one time or another, hailed from the sterling old county of B.; and, while these form an essential element in the active business population of the city, Barren county forms an equally essential element to the productive wealth of the State. In view of these well-known facts, it is but natural that our citizens should feel and exhibit a universal concern in behalf of any and every enterprise destined to effect so radically and beneficially the best and dearest interests of the worthy people of Barren. An enterprise which proposes to secure to such a county a branch of such a railroad as the L. & N., is by no means an insignificant project, and every enlightened citizen of Barren must readily and fully appreciate its importance. And, if the hearty and universal sympathies of our citizens could but speed the noble work, the happy day of its completion would not be long deferred.

The great fundamental fact, that this proposed improvement will subserve in an incalculable high degree the interests of the agricultural population of Barren is so obvious, that to multiply arguments for its enforcement would almost be to insult men's common sense. To make a serious argument to prove that an acre of land capable of producing 25 bushels of wheat is more valuable than another capable of yielding only 10 bushels of similar quality, or that a machine capable of doing the work of 25 men in a given style and at a given cost is more valuable than one which would accomplish the work of only 10 men in similar style and at the same aggregate cost, would, by common consent, be the veriest absurdity. The other we regard as clearly belonging to the same category of well ascertained and experimentally demonstrated propositions. With this conviction, which we assume must long since have been wrought in the minds of all the intelligent farmers of Barren, we have recently learned with astonishment that the enterprise has received but very partial aid outside of Glasgow. That many farmers of the county, with a thorough appreciation of the substantial benefits to accrue to the general business interest of the county, and its agricultural interest in particular, with ample means to help, should not only withhold their means and influence, but actually encourage schemes calculated to beset its progress with the most serious embarrassments, is to us a most inexplicable reality. That such a fact as this really exists amongst a people of proverbial zeal in almost every other department of civil progress is strange indeed. There is not in the idea a single element of reason or consistency. The building of the Barren Co. R. R. is an obviously important project, not only to the county itself, but to many of the counties adjacent, and, we admit, to this city also. It is an enterprise in which so many parties have an interest and that interest of so great weight that we cannot entertain for one moment a misgiving as to its ultimate success. The present is not an age for faltering and failing in an enterprise whose advantages are to be so infinitely above comparison with all the disadvantages involved in its prosecution.

In contemplating the important consequences of this improvement to the future of Barren and her ability to make perfectly easy work of it, we should feel that her enlightened citizens would become indignant at the expression of a doubt that they would be faithful and true to those exalted claims. Louisville has just expended several millions of money to secure the advantages of an improvement that will as liberally accrue to the benefit of Barren county as to any other section of country. While realizing these benefits in common with other counties whose citizens contribute liberally to secure them, Barren has enjoyed the privilege of withholding pecuniary aid entirely. Now let Barren do her duty in enhancing these benefits to her citizens by rendering the Louisville and Nashville Railroad accessible to her farmers and mechanics to the fullest practicable extent. We hazard nothing in stating that with a terminal branch connection the results of the Louisville and Nashville Railroad will be more valuable to Barren county than to any other county within its vicinity, from Jefferson in Kentucky to Davidson in Tennessee.

We are informed that the Messrs. Reddings, formerly contractors on the Louisville and Nashville Railroad, are executing with most efficient energy the gradation and masonry of the road. The masonry and much the heaviest half of the grade are already in very nearly a finished state.

We hope to be able at an early future day to notice this subject more elaborately.

[Correspondence of the Louisville Journal.]

LETTER FROM PRINCETON.

The Regulators and their Doings—Hanging of Old Man Williams—Flight of the Young Williams—Lynching of Confederates, &c.

PRINCETON, August 25, 1859.

GENTLEMEN: I'm here. I came up expecting to enjoy that peace and quiet which has been so often celebrated in song and so often felt by defeated parties just after an important election; but, alas, "gentlemen may cry peace! peace! when there is no peace," and instead of that soothing influence which I felt my soul needed, after the defeat of the gallant Bell, I only heard, as John Phoenix would say, the delightful report of the pistol and the eloquent and touching shriek of the dying victim. Well! "The times that tried men's souls" formed an important epoch in our national history, and the times that try man's necks may prove an important one in the history of this county—*quien sabe!*

You have already published, I believe, a good deal in regard to what may be familiarly called the Williams difficulty in this county, and it is needless to recapitulate; but there is another chapter yet more fearful, if possible, than the preceding ones. A few days ago, the sheriff of this county, who resides a few miles from town and who has taken an active part in endeavoring to have a number of obnoxious persons brought to justice, had a cap bursted at him as he was going to his residence. The next morning the "Regulators" went down into the Williams settlement and arrested Jesse Williams, the charge against him being grand larceny, brought him to town and placed him under guard at the Union House.

They also attempted to arrest the two sons of Williams, but the birds had flown. Williams's trial was to have taken place on Thursday, but was left open until Monday on account of the alleged absence of witnesses. On Friday morning it was discovered that Williams had "escaped," as the guard said, while they were asleep. Search was made for him at once, and he was found without *much* difficulty near his own residence, suspended to a tree immediately over the road. He had in his pockets when found a portmonaie containing private papers and near three hundred dollars in money. Williams was one of the wealthiest men in the county, but numerous charges, from larceny to murder, have been brought against him, from all of which he has escaped, as is alleged by the Regulators, by the perjury of his accomplices. Certain it is that many daring acts of villainy have been done in that portion of the county, and the perpetrators heretofore have always gone unwhipped of justice.

The Regulators, I understand, are still in pursuit of other persons, particularly John and James Williams, but they are doubtless before this far beyond the limits of the State. Jesse Williams was hung at night, and his body left suspended over the road until the next night, when the coroner and his jury arrived and rendered a verdict of "came to his death by the hands of some person or persons unknown to the jury." Williams was upwards of 50 years of age, and worth probably over one hundred thousand dollars.

The Regulators have also whipped some three other men whom they say were members of the Williams clan and who had been giving them aid and comfort. Some of them were whipped with great severity, and all of them were ordered to leave the county within a specified time.

There was, I understand, no concealments in the matter, except perhaps in the hanging of old man Williams, the committee asserting that it was a terrible remedy, but one that was absolutely essential to the safety of the community. I have never been an advocate of mob law and think such a thing as mob violence is always greatly to be deplored; but when I see the very best citizens of a place, with scarcely an exception, upholding and sustaining their action, I am forced to the conclusion that there must be sometimes some terrible necessity for such action. The people here generally heartily indorse the action of the Regulators, and declare their determination to keep up the organization so long as there is a necessity for it. I believe now, however, hostilities have temporarily ceased for the want of subjects.

Whether this whole thing is right or wrong is not for me to speculate about. I have only given you hurriedly the facts, upon which you may rely, knowing that a thousand distorted versions of the transactions will go abroad. In haste,

SKEESICKS.

TO THE BEDRUGGED AND POISONED CITIZENS OF KENTUCKY.—You are overrun with a deluge of the vilest compounds in the form of "Alcoholic Drinks" that ever emanated from that pest of society, the LIQUOR MIXER. They are sold to you as a luxury, or they are dispensed to you as a Medicine, and in either case the effect is the same.

There is but one way to escape, and that is to use as a luxury or a medicament a safe and reliable stimulant, sold under stamp and seal, which renders it certain that it has not been tampered with. Such an article is

CHARLES' LONDON CORDIAL GIN,

which is distilled under inspection of the British Government, is delicately flavored (unlike any other Gin) with some of the most valuable restoratives of the Vegetable Kingdom, and is by far the most healthy beverage extant.

The most eminent physicians of Europe and America not only recommend its use by the hale and hearty, but prescribe it as a medicine where a stimulant is required.

The female sex will find it not only a pleasant Cordial, but a certain relief in sufferings of a periodical character.

Analytical Chemists of all ranks pronounce it perfectly pure, and its restorative merits incomparable.

Sold only in quart and pint bottles by all druggists, grocers, &c. Sold in Louisville wholesale by WILSON & STARBIRD, Main street. EDMUND C. CHARLES, General Agent, 40 Broadway, New York.
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☞ Greyson Springs will continue open for the reception of visitors during the entire month of September.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE.—About 3 o'clock yesterday morning the night watchmen were aroused by a smell of smoke, and discovered it to proceed from the spice factory of Thornton & Hawkins. Officer Lamborne ran to the Sixth street engine house, from which the first alarm was given. The fire department was promptly on the ground, but it was evident that the fire had gained too much headway to save the building in which it originated. There was every prospect, however, of its being confined to it, when cistern after cistern gave out, and the engines had to be taken to the river. This for a time gave the fire again full sway, and the adjoining building, also occupied by T. & H., and owned by Mrs. Crowe, was enveloped in flames. It soon spread to a building owned and occupied by Messrs. Skene, the lower story and cellar of which was full of lard oil, and the upper stories were used for seasoning lumber and manufacturing and storing barrels. This house was on fire in the third story, but an immense quantity of water was poured into it and the lower stories were thus saved.

Messrs. Thornton & Hawkins have been very unfortunate. This is the third time their mills have been burned down. Their insurance was very small—only about $6,000, in Mr. Tyler's and Mr. Kennedy's offices, and their loss will far exceed this. We do not know anything of the origin of the fire.

Messrs. Skene's loss in stock is not more than $100. They had no insurance on the building.

MINERAL WEALTH OF KENTUCKY.—The London Times says the exhaustion of the English coal beds would be the final and utter catastrophe of British greatness, and she would immediately sink into a third rate power. The bituminous coal area of Great Britain is 8,139 square miles, anthracite 3,730 square miles. As coal is a solid foundation of greatness and prosperity, Kentucky may rejoice that one-third of her entire area, being nearly 11,000 square miles, is coal bearing. Coal and iron are the mighty levers to move the world, and our State is rich in both. The census of 1850 showed that Kentucky had 45 establishments in operation, $1,602,900 capital invested, and the value of her iron products was $1,648,063, affording employment to nearly 3,000 persons; of course there has been a great increase in the last ten years. Thus, while we have "plenty of coal to warm our friends, and plenty of iron to cool our enemies," the destiny of Kentucky must be onward and upward. Within the bosom of our State are countless stores to supply nourishment to labor and reinvigorate the toiling artizan. Let us thank Providence for these bounties, and show our gratitude by renewed energies in distributing their fruits among our brethren who are not so liberally provided. Our State has all the natural wealth requisite to support a mighty population, and every element of prosperity, and we feel certain that the census of 1860 will show that we have advanced as steadily in development as any other State in the Union.

☞ The New Jersey Democratic State convention, which met at Trenton on Wednesday last to nominate a candidate for the Governorship, consisted of more than two thousand delegates. In their resolutions they planted themselves squarely upon the Douglas platform of squatter sovereignty-ism. No Democratic convention in any Northern State will plant itself upon any other platform. What do the Louisville Courier and its friends think of the Northern Democracy? Does the Courier deem it right that one poor little giant should have to bear the whole denunciation which the whole Democracy of this section deserve just as much as he?

☞ People seem astonished that the steamer Great Eastern should overshadow Noah's ark in its proportions. It should be remembered that Messrs. Noah, Shem, Ham, and Japhet dressed in primitive fashion, and that crinoline was not known in antediluvian times; had it been, the old shipbuilder would have been compelled to hew him down more gopher trees, expand his state-rooms, and increase the tonnage of his ark.

☞ Hon. R. Kneass, the Democratic nominee for District Attorney, in Philadelphia, was elected some years ago to the same position by unblushing frauds. William B. Reed, his opponent, contested the election, searched the returns, and ousted Kneass most triumphantly.

☞ Mike Walsh said the rum shops were the nurseries of Democracy. The Philadelphia Democrats seem determined to pay honors to the wet nurses, for more than one-third of their candidates for the Legislature are venders of liquor, either in stores, taverns, saloons, or groggeries.

☞ The State Central Committee of the Opposition party in Virginia met at Richmond on Wednesday last, and agreed upon the 14th of December next as the best time, and the city of Richmond as the most suitable place, for holding a State convention representing the Opposition in that State.

☞ The New York News wonders why we are so sensitive about being classed with the Black Republicans. We wonder more why the News so pertinaciously repeats the falsehood. We shall retort one of these days and class the News with Cassidy and the Herald. You'd better be quiet.

☞ The editor of the Democrat has betaken himself to calling the Territories *States*. We don't suppose that this confounding of States and Territories will particularly strengthen his squatter-sovereignty argument.

☞ The Courrier des Etats Unis heads its political items, "Escarmouches Electorales." It will next give its readers biographies of some of the partizan Scaramouches of the day.

☞ Cow-catchers before locomotives are diverted to a new use—that of catching up foolish men and women who risk their lives by riding on them with a train in full motion.

☞ There is said to be a prospect of a scarcity of salt-peter in Virginia. O. Jennings Wise is shooting it all away. An injunction should be taken out against him.

☞ See the advertisement of R. J. Ward, who offers for sale valuable land and negroes in Arkansas. Any one wishing cotton land can now avail himself of this opportunity of purchasing lands equal to any in the South.

☞ The Democracy evidently distrust the prominent candidates of their own party, and are looking around among their opponents to select one who may be smuggled into their ranks and made available for next year's contest. Since the election of Gen. Houston as Governor of Texas was proclaimed, the New York Herald and the Day Book, the Washington Constitution, and other Democratic organs claim old San Jacinto as in full affiliation with them, and seem determined to embrace Sam whether Sam will submit to the loathsome contact or not. Now the fact is that Houston was bitterly opposed by all the Democratic papers in Texas and denounced as an Oppositionist. The Austin Gazette, the central organ of the party, held this language after the election:

In our opposition to Sam Houston, we have maintained that he has not retracted a single political principle of his life. He is now elected, and we shall see whether he will yet do it. Even in regard to the Know-Nothing issue, he declared in his seat in the U. S. Senate, only last April, that fact of thousands of foreigners being in Texas who could not speak the English language as a reason for lengthening the term of probation. He declared that a decent foreigner could live very well without voting, and that the longer you postpone them the better. All this convinced us that he had not forsaken his Know-Nothing principles, and we know that some of his presses in this State will not disguise their opinion that such is the belief of many of his friends.

And yet such is the poverty of the Democrats that he is claimed in certain quarters as the most available man for the Charleston nomination. The Austin Gazette denies also that the Germans of Texas voted for Gen. Houston, and the Crockett Argus confesses that his election was an American victory in the following language:

Perhaps the annals of popular caprice do not show a more complete change of front than that accomplished by the people of Texas within the last three years. So far as national politics are concerned, they have just passed upon the identical issues which were submitted to them in 1856, when their verdict was overwhelmingly in favor of the Democracy. Again, in 1857, the same national and local questions, with the same men to represent them as now, were before the people, and Democracy was largely in the ascendant. There is no pretense that the representatives of either set of opinions have changed. Runnels is as purely a Democrat today as he was two years ago, and Gen. Houston is as purely a Know Nothing. To the extent that principles of any sort are involved, it is an out and out Know Nothing victory.

[For the Louisville Journal.]

MEETING OF CITIZENS.

It appearing to this community that the negroes are frequently holding large and unlawful nominal religious meetings in their midst, which are boisterous, frequently attended with drinking and rioting, productive of no good, but seriously detrimental to themselves, as also a nuisance to the community; with a view, therefore, of suppressing them, a meeting of the citizens of Jefferson county was held at Jeffersontown, on Saturday, Aug. 27, and organized by appointing Joseph A. Sweeny, Esq., chairman and W. W. Senteny secretary.

The object of the meeting having been explained by the chair, as also the necessity of arresting such unlawful assemblages,

On motion of Joe. Hite, Esq., a committee was appointed by the chair, consisting of Joseph Hite, Fred. Stucky, Jno. Burks, Dr. Wm. Bryan, Robert Ayres, Samuel Clark, Henry Frederick, Capt. A. Pennington, Dr. W. W. Seaton, and D. Doup, whose duty it shall be to prepare resolutions expressive of the sentiments of the citizens of the county relative to these negro gatherings, to be reported to an adjourned meeting, to be held at same place, on Saturday, September 10, at 2 o'clock, P. M.

Mr. Joe. Hite made a few appropriate remarks, showing the importance of concert of action on this subject—of a general attendance, and thereby successfully effect the object in view. Information was given of the organization of a Free African (so called) Religious Association in the North, having a church government independent of the whites, that had extended its jurisdiction over a portion of Kentucky, by licensing negroes to preach, or raut, who did not have an idea above an oyster, who have advised the negroes of the community to withdraw their attendance from the religious worship of the whites; and so successful have been their efforts that they now refuse to attend and hear a white minister who will preach for them, preferring to walk ten or fifteen miles to hear a negro belonging to this Northern association.

Confident in the belief, therefore, that these meetings are exerting a very pernicious influence over the blacks, by sowing among them the seeds of Abolitionism, and leading to disorderly and riotous conduct, and that they should be checked at once, it is the earnest wish of this meeting that the citizens of this county attend en masse at the time and place above named, and deliberate upon the most efficient mode to insure the above end.

On motion of J. Hite, Esq., the proceedings of this meeting were ordered to be published in the daily and weekly papers of the city of Louisville.

JOS. A. SWEENY, Chairman.
W. W. SENTENY, Secretary.

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 31, 1859.

☞ Mr. Douglas has materially shifted his position upon the subject of squatter-sovereignty since last Fall, and we presume that the editor of the Democrat has also shifted his, as the latter appears to keep close by the side of the former. When Mr. Douglas, fresh from Freeport, spoke at Memphis about the 1st of last December and at New Orleans a few days afterwards, he took the ground that Southern men have a right to take their slaves to the Territories and to hold them there as property during the Territorial condition, and that it would be a great wrong for the people to exclude slavery by non-legislation or unfriendly legislation, but that it would be such a wrong as there would be no power to remedy. At this time, however, Mr. Douglas, if we understand him, maintains the full and perfect right of the people of the Territories to manage the whole question of slavery for themselves—maintains, that, if they don't want slavery, they not only have the power to rule it out and keep it out, but may exercise that power without giving just cause of complaint to Southern men or anybody else. Isn't this the present position of both Mr. Douglas and his devoted Louisville admirer?

As pertinent to this subject, we remark that a Washington correspondent of the New York Herald says the Douglas contribution to Harper's Magazine was freely canvassed at the capital the morning after its reception, and the inconsistency was pointed out by his Southern adherents, that he assumes in it as an undoubted fact that the Judiciary cannot exercise any control over the slavery question, while in private conversation he has said, again and again, within two months, that those who held the ultra proslavery view in the Territories will always have the United States Courts to appeal to, and that he will be the last man to dissent from their decision. On this point hinges the entire edifice of Mr. Douglas's popularity or unpopularity in the Southern States, and it is, therefore, confidently believed this article of his in Harper's Magazine must damage him seriously. The Washington Constitution, too, under the inspiration of the President's bitter hatred of Douglas, bites its lips to hold in its execrations, and remarks that "at a time when the Democratic masses in different parts of the nation, holding somewhat more or somewhat less on the question of popular-sovereignty and other subordinate questions, are ready to unite on a safe, practical, middle ground, the appearance of this production is, to say the least, *unseasonable*."

☞ In 1852, when Democratic candidates for the Presidency swarmed, and it was necessary to clear the hive, Robert G. Scott, of Richmond, was assigned to the duty of burning out the drones, not exactly by means of sulphur, but by writing letters and obtaining for answers

Dangerous conceits in their natures, poisons,
Which at the first are scarce found to distaste,
But, with a little act upon the blood
Burn like the mines of sulphur.

We all remember how Capt. Scott, of the Richmond Junta, loaded his epistolary gun, and brought down Buchanan, Dallas, Douglas, Cass, and Marcy, and how the spirit of concord being invoked, there came an olive branch in the beak of Franklin Pierce, from New Hampshire, which calmed all the troubled waters and achieved another Democratic victory. We all remember too that Mr. Pierce was grateful and gave the Rio consulship to the great letter writing Warwick of the day. Now, whether Mr. Donelly has been selected by the Albany Regency to prepare the way for some other man "unknown to fortune and to fame," and has commenced as the Roman triumvire did with the Wise, we are yet to learn, but the Winchester Republican teaches that all these things go to show that insignificant things are not always to be disregarded; too frequently they assume the form and proportions of greatness, and predominate in the affairs of individuals and nations, and very prettily illustrates it in the myth of Baldur, "the Beautiful," son of Odin, the Scandinavian God. At his birth the Goddess Freya, his mother, exacted an oath from every living creature, from every mineral, and every tree or herb, that they would do him no harm. Thus he was held to be immortal, and the strong Norsemen would delight in hurling their battle axes and spears at him to witness how wondrously they would rebound from his impenetrable breast. But all this excited the anger of Loki, the Evil Spirit, as an invasion of his rights, and in the disguise of a woman he obtained from Freya her secret, with further confession that she had not demanded an oath from the mistletoe, as it was altogether too young and feeble to claim her attention. Meanwhile, however, the mistletoe had become a sturdy plant, and Loki, selecting one of its stoutest branches, placed it in the hands of an attendant demon, directing him to throw it swiftly and well at the son of Odin. It was done, and Baldur "the Beautiful" sank to the ground to rise no more. The only thing in all the universe that has been omitted in the plan of his external existence on earth, as being too utterly insignificant to notice, was the means of his death.

☞ The next Congress can, and we hope it will, check in some decisive way the rage for forming new Territories, created by a few speculative individuals with town lots in capital sites for sale, and uncalled for by the exigencies of the settlers. We are in favor of affording all necessary protection to the frontier men and pioneers, but Dacotah, Jefferson, Arizona, and as many more embryo nameless Territories have a chaotic creation, and will doubtless ask to be recognized by Congress and be represented by Delegates. This is an expensive luxury and will swell the mileage and pay accounts of the House most inordinately. No one of them possesses a population beyond that of a small country village, and the advantages to be gained by their Territorial organization will be realized only by the office holders. The entire territory which comprised the present States of Ohio, Michigan, Indiana, Illinois, Wisconsin, Iowa, Missouri, &c., got along well enough for many years before they were represented by Delegates in Congress. They were governed, as the St. Louis Republican says, by a few provisions of a law of Congress, which gave the President power to appoint a Governor and Judges of the Territory, and invested them with the power to frame laws for the local administration of justice. They framed such laws, and Missouri was governed by them for several years, and until Congress changed her system to a second grade of Territorial government, and authorized her to elect a Delegate to Congress. They created inferior courts, provided for the appointment of sheriffs and constables and magistrates, and gave to the Territory a regular code of laws. We agree with the editor of the Republican that "this is all that Arizona, or Dacotah, or Jefferson wants now, and is all that should be given to them. A greater absurdity cannot be conceived than the institution of government with executive, legislative, and judicial powers in Territories where there are, at most, only a few hundreds or a few thousands of people to be governed. Let us have done with this folly by which alone the seekers after office are benefited."

☞ Col. Florence's Democratic Quarterly Review offers unusual inducements to subscribers. The first number will be adorned with a steel engraving of Buchanan as he looked after the brilliant idea was suggested to him of asking Congress for thirty millions of dollars to get a bribery fund for the next Presidential election. Every historian should have a copy of this likeness to remember Buchanan, for he will leave no other thing behind him worth recollecting. The second number, we perceive, will contain the likeness of Florence himself, the third of Wendell, the fourth of Glancy Jones, and the fifth—but we don't think the speculation will last any longer—all, however, will be on steel. For the first number Buck himself contributes an article on the "use of money in elections;" Douglas will commence a romance of "The Squatter, or the Man who Squinted;" Secretary Floyd contributes a paper on the "Formation of Coal Contracts;" Secretary Cass volunteers a poem, "The Exile's return to the Wars;" Secretary Cobb gives a monetary article on the "Issues of the Day;" Merrick & Co. an ingenious account of the "Influence of Steam Frigates on Popular Elections," and Wendell will write a review of the "Financial Support of ricketty Newspapers." A great number it will be.

☞ The Alexandria (Va.) Gazette contains a card from John T. Johnson, lately an officer of Customs, explaining the cause of his removal. He voted for Shackleford, the independent Democratic candidate for Congress, in preference to Extra Billy Smith, and for this crime his head fell in the basket. Mr. Johnson visited the President to avert his doom, but that august individual informed him "that persons who held office under his Administration would be expected to support the re-election of members of Congress who were friendly to his Administration, regardless of their antecedents. Opposition to such a candidate he regarded as just cause for removal." Well now, Mr. Johnson, let us ask you a question. "Do you not feel happier and more like an American freeman since your emancipation from such galling servitude?" We think you do, and as by voting for Shackleford you showed you were "half persuaded" to be a man, complete your conversion and gallantly join the ranks of the Opposition.

☞ "Occasional" writes to Forney's Press that the hospitality of the President's mansion will not hereafter be restricted by political considerations, as has been the case since Buchanan's election. He says "the Republicans, who were compelled to go dinnerless during the two sessions of the last Congress, so far as the President was concerned, will be duly cared for, according to custom; but such Democrats as Hickman, Haskin, Clarke, Schwartz, Adrain, Riggs, &c., will be more than politely entertained if they are willing to accept the ready civilities of the Chief Magistrate and his Cabinet. Sticks and stones and blows, and all manner of contumely, having failed to bring these rebels to terms—having, indeed, rather inured them to persecution and nerved them for greater struggles—the salutary influence of sumptuous dinners and elegant wines will next be exerted." The President feels with the poet:

The turnpike road to people's hearts, I ween,
Is through their stomachs.

☞ The State Agricultural Society of Mississippi at its last annual meeting adopted a resolution advising and inaugurating the policy of an annual Planters' Convention for the slaveholding States. The circular of the President of the State Agricultural Bureau of Mississippi says:

"It is impossible in a communication like this to enumerate the advantages to be derived from annual meetings of intelligent representatives from slave producing States. At these conventions we can learn the efforts made annually to promote the agricultural and mechanical interests of the different States, and the success of such efforts, determine what State legislation is necessary to advance these interests, the best manner of collecting and publishing agricultural statistics," &c., &c.

In furtherance of the plan proposed by the State Society of Mississippi, that there shall be held an annual convention of the planters of the Southern States, with a view of consulting together for the promotion of their agricultural interests, the first convention is appointed to be held at Nashville on the 10th of October next, and the State Bureau of Tennessee cordially invites the attendance of delegates from the different agricultural associations of the Southern States. The object is a good one, and we agree with the Lynchburg Virginian that the movement will be productive of good results if the convention will only refrain from the agitation of political topics and the discussion of questions foreign to the cause. At the very first convention, very likely, some person, under the pretence of its being in the interest of agriculture, will offer a resolution declaring in favor of reopening the African slave trade—and thus the floodgates of an interminable discussion will be opened and the convention will be deluged with a melange of politics equal to that which forms the composition of a speech in the committee of the whole in the lower House of Congress. Not only the slave trade, but all the other distracting sectional questions will be brought up, and we shall have a second edition of a Southern Commercial Convention. We trust that the fate of the Commercial Convention—dwindled as it has done to a knot of noisy politicians—will serve as a warning to the proposed Agricultural Convention to steer clear of the unprofitable wrangles and disputes of politics. Confined to its proper limits, this assemblage may be productive of much good in promoting the interests of Southern agriculture, but prostituted to political purposes, it will become only a laughing-stock and a by-word. We hope our different Agricultural Societies will send delegates, with a caveat, however, that their authority is revoked the moment they participate in any political or sectional disputation.

We participate fully in the hopes and fears of our Virginia cotemporary, but we think Tennessee has given such strong evidence of conservative feeling, and has been so free from the abuses deprecated, that her approaching Agricultural Convention will be confined strictly to the promotion of the interests of farmers and mechanics. There is no doubt of the benefits to be derived from such meetings, but the man who attempts to introduce anything for consideration not kindred to their objects should be placed under the ban. Let the Nashville Fair be largely attended from Kentucky, for Tennessee is becoming nearer and dearer to us every day, and before the year is out we shall have a nuptials celebrated which will make us one family. Close relatives as we are to be, we must cultivate friendly feelings and get well acquainted with our new connections.

GUBERNATORIAL STATISTICS.—Beriah Magoffin was inaugurated as Governor yesterday at the State capital, and commenced the eighteenth gubernatorial term of Kentucky. Our State has reelected but two of her executive officers, and both of these, Govs. Shelby and Garrard, served under both the first and second constitutions. Three Governors elect, Madison, Breathitt, and Clark, died before the expiration of their terms of office, and Mr. Crittenden left the executive chair for the United States Senate. Under the first constitution there were held eight legislative assemblies, under the second forty-nine, and under the third six have been elected. The following chronological table will be of interest for preservation:

1792. State Constitution adopted at Danville, April 19.
1792. Kentucky admitted into the Union, June 1.
1792. Isaac Shelby, first Governor, inaugurated.
1796. Jas. Garrard, second do do.
1799. Second Constitution adopted, Aug. 17.
1800. Jas. Garrard, third Governor, reelected.
1804. Christopher Greenup, fourth Governor, inaugurated.
1808. Charles Scott, fifth Governor, inaugurated.
1812. Isaac Shelby, sixth Governor, re elected.
1816 Geo. Madison, seventh Gov., inaugurated.
1816 Governor elect died, Oct. 14.
1816. Gabriel Slaughter, Lieut. Gov., succeeded.
1820. John Adair, eighth Governor, inaugurated.
1824. Jos. Desha, ninth Governor, inaugurated.
1828. Thos. Metcalfe, tenth Gov., inaugurated.
1832. John Breathitt, eleventh Gov., inaugurated.
1834. Governor elect died, Feb. 21.
1834. Jas. T. Morehead, Lieut. Gov., succeeded.
1836. Jas. Clarke, twelfth Gov., inaugurated.
1839. Governor elect died, Sept. 27.
1839 Chas. A. Wickliffe, Lieut. Gov., succeeded.
1840. Robert P. Letcher, thirteenth Governor, inaugurated.
1844. Wm. Owsley, fourteenth Governor, inaugurated.
1848 John J. Crittenden, fifteenth Governor, inaugurated.
1850. Governor elect sent to U. S. Senate.
1850 John L. Helm, Lieut. Gov., succeeded.
1851. Lazarus W. Powell, sixteenth Governor, inaugurated.
1855. Chas. S. Morehead, seventeenth Governor, inaugurated.
1859. Beriah Magoffin, eighteenth Governor, inaugurated, Aug. 30.

☞ Our exchanges from every quarter inform us that all Sunday night the heavens were telling of God's glory. The auroral lights in the early part of the evening were but precursors of a more brilliant display at intervals up to three o'clock in the morning. They did not present the usual waves and flashes from the northern horizon to the zenith, but large, luminous masses of a perfect hyacinthine hue would hang like clouds in the eastern sky and then float gracefully over to the west, with undulations or pulsations which were extremely beautiful. We have seen nothing so wonderfully sublime since the great meteoric display of 1833. We hope our astronomers, who keep watch on the "lighthouses of the skies," were attentive observers of these phenomena and will give us scientific accounts of them.

The fire-eating party of the South are of opinion that Douglas has now separated himself from the South. They can't understand why he should publish such a production as that in Harper's Magazine, unless he intends to be a candidate, whether nominated or not. One would suppose he had reason enough to publish a doctrine he believed and intended to defend.—*Democrat.*

But, if he publishes a doctrine that he believes and intends to defend, one would suppose that he would wish to publish it so as to give it the widest circulation possible. Why then did he give it to publishers, who, he knew, would take out a copy-right, and thus prevent even his best friends and warmest admirers from laying it before their readers?

THE MAJORITIES.—At our recent State election the candidates upon the Democratic ticket were elected by the following majorities:

Magoffin	8,904	Boyd	11,713
James	12,886	Green	7,895
Garrard	13,032	Fraziee	12,965
Richardson	13,206	Bates	12,704

The average majority is 11,869.

☞ Blondin's last feat at Niagara Falls was to cross the river on a tight rope with a cooking-stove upon his back, and, when half way over, to prepare a dinner for the passengers of the Maid of the Mist beneath. He should next take the dinner party upon his back with the cooking-stove.

☞ In the official returns which we publish, the vote of McLean county is omitted. We do not know whether this is a mistake of the Yeoman, from which we copy, or whether the returns were not received.

☞ The recent Democratic State Convention of Minnesota was held in secret session, under the rules of the Spartan Club. The excluded rank and file did not like it and threatened to get up a sparring club.

☞ A Washington correspondent reports that Secretary of State Cass and Attorney General Black both wear false hair. The Democratic party have a great many false whigs to cover up their bald places.

The Democratic party never speak with a forked tongue.—*Austin (Texas) Gazette.*

Then the devil never goes out walking with his forked tail curled under his arm to conceal it.

GOVERNOR MAGOFFIN'S INAUGURAL.

Ladies and Fellow Citizens:

In entering upon the discharge of the high trust to which you have called me, I beg leave to return you the warmest thanks of a sincere and grateful heart. Most highly appreciating the distinguished honor you have been pleased to bestow upon me, and deeply impressed with the importance of the grave and responsible duties growing out of that position, I invoke the Great Ruler of the Universe for that wisdom, moderation, and justice in their fulfillment, which will insure the peace, prosperity, and happiness of the people. May His guidance and protection be vouchsafed to us, and may His choicest blessing fall upon you!

Born, educated, raised in the center of the State, there is no spot on earth so green to me as the soil of Kentucky. She has many wiser, but no truer or more loyal sons than I am—none more devoted to her welfare, or to whom her people are dearer. For the first time within the last twenty-five years the freemen of Kentucky have decided at the polls upon an entire change of officers in the administrative policy of our State Government. Emulating the example of our predecessors in all that is good and avoiding it in all that is evil, may we not hope, when we behold the ready, dutiful, and even graceful, though it may be somewhat reluctant obedience of the minority who have so long held power, to that decision that such a system of policy, based upon sound principles, may be inaugurated as will produce good will between the opposing parties, and result in greater benefits to the people? That decision is a triumphant vindication of the administration of President Buchanan from the charges of fraud and corruption, and of the principles and policy advocated by the Democratic party of Kentucky. The ready acquiescence of the Opposition—the peaceful, prompt, and cheerful obedience of those who have so widely differed with us, is a sublime illustration of the quiet and harmonious though peaceful workings of our beautiful republican system of government.

Upon the question of slavery, which has constituted so prominent an issue in the late exciting canvass, the Democratic party fully indorsed the doctrine of the Supreme Court of the United States, in the Dred Scott decision. In the language of that decision, they hold that "the right of property in slaves is distinctly and expressly affirmed in the Constitution," and that "the only power over it conferred by Congress is the power, coupled with the duty, of guarding and protecting the owners in their rights." The power to protect does not carry along with it the correlative power to impair or destroy. The Territories are the property of the States, and all have an equal right to go there with their property and be protected in its enjoyment. The people who emigrate there have the right to, and will determine for themselves whether they will or will not have slavery, when they have framed a constitution and proposed to Congress to come into the Union as a sovereign State, but they have no right to do so while in a territorial condition. The Democratic party is pledged to resist all attempts at a renewal, in Congress or out of it, of the agitation of the slavery question, under whatever shape or color the attempt may be made. That grand old party has never changed its name, its purposes or its principles, nor has it ever broken its pledges. The party in Kentucky will stand by them now; it will keep the faith, and continue to be true to its promises and to its friends in every section of the country; it will stand by its nationality, and now that the Union is in danger, it will adhere more firmly to its policy and cling more closely to the principles which have given expansion, greatness and glory to the republic, and which alone can preserve it.

Since the late election our position cannot be misunderstood. The people of Kentucky have spoken decisively at the polls, after full discussion all over the State, between my very able and distinguished competitor and myself, in favor of "non interference by Congress with the question of slavery in the States and Territories."

The Democratic party (under the lead of Mr. Clay, if you choose,) had succeeded in removing this dangerous question, in 1850, from Congress to the Territorial Legislature, thence, if need be, to the Courts. It was a satisfactory settlement to all but the Freesoil party, which struggled, as if for life, to keep it in Congress, where they claimed to have full power over the whole question, and had announced their intention to exclude slavery from the Territories as soon as they had the majority. The settlement of the question in the Compromise measures was ratified by both the National Conventions which met in 1852; and when it came up again in the introduction of the Kansas Nebraska bill in 1854, it was again adopted—removed from Congress—localized upon the same principle, and that unjust and odious restriction, the Missouri Compromise repealed.

The South—the whole country—breathed freer after the second victory over the Republicans, who again made the most desperate struggle to keep up its agitation in Congress, and thus arraying one section of the Union against the other, completely sectionalize parties and get the power into their own hands. Again was the position taken by the Democratic party, and advocated and voted for by almost the entire South, indorsed by the conventions in 1856, which nominated Mr. Buchanan and Mr. Fillmore, and opposed more bitterly than ever by the Republicans. There was no difference of opinion in Kentucky. The Opposition Governor, their prominent politicians, their orators on the stump, backed by the press and the people, were understood to occupy a similar position to ours. It was in their speeches, their newspapers, their resolutions in convention, and finally the resolutions passed by them in the Kentucky Legislature, where they had a majority. It was the Old Line Whig, the Know-Nothing position, the position of all parties, and fully embodied in the Opposition address adopted at the convention which nominated my worthy competitor on the 22d of February last.

I must confess that I was not a little surprised when I saw the position that the agitation of the question should be left out of Congress, and that the existing laws upon the subject must be adhered to as a *final* and complete settlement, and without cause abandoned. No one in the Territories had complained of any lack of protection by law. Nothing had occurred to show the inadequacy of the laws, or that the courts were powerless to protect slave property in the Territories; and yet, in order to distract, divide, and utterly ruin the only national party in existence, the position of our opponents was suddenly abandoned and the question dragged into the issue without any grievance having been made known. That purpose has been thwarted. There never was a time when that glorious old party, whose mission it is to build up and save the Union, with all its timely and noble accessions of strength from the gallant and patriotic Old Line Whigs, was more deeply impressed with the importance of being thoroughly reunited. The Democratic party is a unit upon all the essential practical principles and questions it has ever advocated.

The people have so decided at the polls by an overwhelming majority; and now that the battle is over and the excitement passed away, may we not hope that the Opposition will cease the discussion of this dangerous, exciting, and unpracticable question? Surely no good to the slave States or to the country can grow out of it, but incalculable evil. If the Republican party ever can succeed, it must be from the agitation of this sectional question in Congress. Instead, then, of fancying evils which may never happen—instead of non-action or unfriendly or unconstitutional legislation, which may never occur, and, if it does, may, and we believe it will, find an adequate remedy in the existing laws, the constitution, and the courts, instead of supposing that the Territorial legislatures will proceed contrary to all justice, experience, precedent, custom, and reason to disregard totally their uniform practice and all social and constitutional right and duty in their refusal to pass or in enacting such laws—had we not better wait until they act or refuse to act? "Sufficient for the day is the evil thereof" is a very old and a very wise maxim. Have the rights of anybody yet been violated? Has any Territory yet passed laws detrimental to slave property? Has Kansas, with an overwhelming anti slavery majority, done it, even under all the ignorance, bloodshed, and excitement which has prevailed there upon the subject? Has any such disposition been manifested on the part of Nebraska? Has not New Mexico passed a strong slave code of laws? If, however, the necessity should arise, why not stand by the settlement agreed upon, and go to the courts instead of Congress? Has anything occurred to cause you to distrust that great tribunal which has given you the Dred Scott decision? It is the duty, and has ever been the pleasure, of those great men, justly renowned for their purity and patriotism, for their independence and industry, for their learning and wisdom, to study and to understand the constitution and laws, and under them to define and guard your rights. Will you be safer to take back your grievances to Congress, with a majority against you, than to appeal to *that* great sheet anchor of safety to our rights? Relying upon the strong arm, and appealing to the impartiality, the justice, and the firmness of the Supreme Court, had we not better wait until it has given its decision—when it decides that the constitution and the laws do not afford adequate protection, and that they can give no relief? When the necessity of the case arises, will it not be time enough then to go to Congress and make your solemn and imperative demand? Would it not be better to pursue this course than form imaginary ills which may never be realized—fly to those we know not of?

The Democratic party, and all parties in the South, have ever been anxious to have the question removed from Congress; and now, that you have succeeded in removing it to the Territories and the courts, would it be prudent to violate the agreement you have made yourselves, and remove it from a place of safety back to Congress? By taking it there you cannot get the protection you demand. The time which ought to be devoted to other business will be consumed. Millions of your money will be unnecessarily wasted. Nearly all the other great interests of the country will be neglected, and parties will become sectionalized. It will produce nothing but discord and a severance of all those fraternal ties that bind us together as a nation, and will finally dissolve the Union.

Brought together by a common sense of danger, should we not take up a common position of self-preservation? Planting ourselves upon the great principle that this government was framed to protect the weak against the strong—standing firmly and side by side upon the broad ground that it has the power, and that it is its duty in all the departments—Executive, Legislative and Judicial—to protect us in the full enjoyment of our negro property as well as all other kinds of property guaranteed to us by the Constitution; whenever it fails to do that, it fails in the great purposes for which it was created. In that event, having made our demand and afforded full time for reflection—having made an appeal in vain, to the justice, the reason, and the patriotism of a reckless, sectional, fanatical majority at the ballot box, we have but one course to pursue in discharging our duties to ourselves and our children.

When we can no longer live as equals in this government, when we can no longer obtain our rights, guaranteed to us by the Constitution, as the worthy sons of the illustrious patriots of the revolution, we have but one other desperate resort, but one other dreadful hope, and in that hope is involved the dissolution of the Union. Other slave States, away off in the South, may take ultra grounds and talk lightly of the breaking up of this glorious Republic; politicians and presses there may advocate the re-opening of the African slave trade, and upon pretexts, great or small, may appeal to prejudices or to reason in order to prepare the mind for a Southern Republic, but we are differently situated.

We have a different position in the sisterhood of States. Kentucky, calling not in question the motives or the morality of other sections, is firmly united in resistance to the reopening of the slave trade. She is stubbornly opposed to the introduction of any such test of political orthodoxy, and she will give no countenance whatever, at this time, come from whatever quarter it may, to any movement that looks to a dissolution of this Union. With seven hundred miles of territory bordering on free States, we must think more calmly and act with more discretion. For, in the event of a separation of these States, then, indeed, would her towering mountains and peaceful valleys, now glowing in all their verdure and beauty, be the scene of conflicts horrible to contemplate. Then, indeed, would she be rebaptised in blood and fire, with the significant title first won by our heroic fathers of "the dark and bloody ground."

God grant it may never be realized. God grant the day may never come when this glorious sisterhood of States, now so free, so prosperous and so happy—now resting upon each other's confidence, and still strengthened by the dearest ties of friendship, cemented by the blood of the revolution, consecrated by all the associations of the past, and hallowed by all the sacred memories that could bind a people together, will be broken in fragments. No! The position of Kentucky, ever loyal, ever true to the Union, is to avoid the ultraisms of the South and the treason and fanaticism of the North. Firm in her high, conservative position, avoiding all extremes, true to her friends, she will take no position that will drive from the Democratic party the free States, which have so nobly stood by us in all the struggles of the past. If I know her people, she will take no position that will sectionalize the only national party now in existence that can and will protect her as an equal in the Government. She knows her duty, and let what will happen, she will cultivate peace, charity, and good will towards her sisters of the Republic.

In her true spirit of justice, she will respect the rights of others and demand her own, submitting to nothing wrong. She will stand by the compact as our fathers made it, in all its compromises, yielding what is right, and expecting as an equal sovereign State to have meted out to her the justice she would render to others.

Upon these principles only can our institutions be preserved, and our blessed Union continue to grow in all that can elevate, adorn, and make a free, great, and happy people.

Entertaining from childhood the liveliest interest in the success of the Democratic party, having a deep, active, and abiding faith in the truth of its principles; believing in a plain and economical administration of your State as well as national government, without ostentation, I shall endeavor to adopt such a policy as will insure the most rigid scrutiny into and watchfulness over all the departments of your government; to carry out such retrenchments in our expenditures as may be needed, and all such reforms as may be required for the best interests of the people; to develop all the resources of the State; your physical and intellectual; your natural and artificial; your mineral and agricultural, mining, manufacturing, mechanical, commercial, and farming interests, to give free scope and full action to all the energies, capital, and skill of the people; to adopt, in a word, such measures as will promote morality, stimulate to the highest degree the industry of the people, comprehend all your varied interests, and develop all your vast resources, shall be my constant aim. The fundamental law, your new constitution, must be the basis of such a policy. To that paper, which embodies the great Democratic principle that the people are honest and capable and the safest depository of power, I give my cordial support. Under the old constitution, family relationships and influences and partisan services were the chief claims upon the Executive to office. The people had no voice in the selection of their agents, and when bad appointments were made there was no adequate remedy.

First in importance is your Common School system. Upon the success of this system, in my judgment, depends in a great measure, your character as a State and the prosperity and happiness of the people. Public virtue, based upon the intelligence of the people, is a vital principle of liberty. No effort should be wanting to preserve, to promote, and to keep it pure and healthy. Teach them the nature of vice, if you would have them avoid it. Teach them the beauty of virtue, if you would have them love it. Educate your children then. You cannot have wholesome laws or have them properly executed unless you have a sound morality, founded upon the intelligence of the people.

Our system of common schools, where the rich and poor assemble together upon terms of equality, are taught in the same classes by a common teacher, who teaches them the same great lessons of common nationality, impresses upon them the nature, blessings, and value of our institutions, and the necessity of becoming useful themselves, to transmit them unimpaired to our children. Regarding these schools as the nurseries of genius, of virtue, and of patriotism; believing them to be the rock of our safety, I shall do all in my power to carry out the system to the highest degree of perfection.

Next in importance probably is the payment of your public debt. No people who are so prompt to vindicate their own rights, so brave in battle, so true in friendship, so just and so exact in meeting their private engagements, would ever have the slightest taint of suspicion upon their public credit. Without a shadow upon the fair fame of Kentucky, occupying an enviable position at home and abroad, her bonds eagerly sought after in the markets everywhere, her credit high as that of any State in the Union, is a subject of just pride to her citizens. To keep unimpaired that credit, to husband and so manage the resources of the Sinking Fund as to pay promptly the interest as it falls due upon your public debt, and eventually the principal, shall be my constant aim.

Your currency, too, deserves a passing notice. To have a safe, uniform, and at all times convertible currency into gold and silver, is a matter of the highest importance. No labor can have its just reward, and property no fixed value, when the value of your circulating medium is liable to change. In the management of the banking system, the interests of the stockholders will always preponderate over the interests of the people. The lender will exact too much of the borrower. In times of prosperity, expansions will take place, stimulating prices and encouraging extravagance, which will sooner or later end in bankruptcy and ruin. In times of adversity, produced by the banks themselves, corresponding contractions are resorted to, no relief is afforded at the time it is most needed, heavier burdens are imposed upon the industry of the borrower, when he is in distress, and less able to bear them, until he finally sinks under the weight of obligations he is unable to discharge.

To guard against these contractions and expansions by which prices are constantly elevated or depressed, to hold the banks to the most rigid responsibility, and above all to make no use of them, is, in my judgment, of the highest importance to the welfare of the State.

In conclusion, I shall bear in mind the remark of an old and very distinguished man, that it is easier to obtain than to keep power. If I know my own heart, I shall endeavor to be the Governor, not only of the party that elevated me to office, but of the whole people of Kentucky. Observing moderation in all things, viewing questions upon which it may become my duty to act in their practical results, avoiding all extremes, regarding the Union of the States as the rock of our safety, and the only hope of mankind, I shall cling to it more closely, now that it is in danger.

Fully appreciating the patriotism and the public services of my distinguished predecessors, who have won from you and from the whole country, so much fame in the discharge of their duties, no one could be more deeply impressed with the solemn responsibilities of the high position to which you have called me. Exhorting you to habits of temperance, economy and industry; to a cultivation of a sound morality, and to a strict observance of the laws, I only ask that forbearance in judging of my conduct, which may be consistent with impartiality and justice.

Differing, as I do, in political principles with your able, dignified, accomplished, and very distinguished Chief Magistrate, who is just retiring from office, I take pleasure in saying there is much in his past life which I may profit by his wisdom and emulate his example. Conscious of my liability to err, may I not hope for that charity during my term of service which has been so justly and so generously extended to him? In regard to your other officers, who are so soon also to retire, and some of whom have grown gray in the places they have faithfully filled—well have been performed their arduous and important duties—the high character and capacity of those you have selected to occupy their places, gives the strongest assurance you hazard nothing by the change.

Relying upon the hearty co-operation of these true and tried and competent men in each and all of the departments of your State government—called by the people to preside over the destinies of our noble old commonwealth for the next four years—feeling the necessity of, and constantly invoking that Divine assistance and direction without which we must all go astray, I shall endeavor to deserve, if I do not obtain, at the expiration of my administration, that plaudit always sought, but hard to win—that welcome plaudit—well done, thou good and faithful servant.

Thanking you again and praying for the blessing of God upon you all I am now ready to take the oath of office prescribed by the Constitution.

THE INAUGURATION.

FRANKFORT, August 30.

To the Editors of the Louisville Journal:

On Monday afternoon the "unterrified" began to show themselves in Frankfort in small squads from the neighboring counties, preparatory to the coming events of Tuesday.

On Tuesday morning at sunrise Capt. Sm. Goin's Artillery Company fired a national salute from the Arsenal on the hill above the city.

At about 9 o'clock Capt. Morgan's Company of Riflemen, from Lexington, a fine looking set of men, finely equipped, and Capt. Goin's Artillery, with four pieces of cannon, marched out on the Lawrenceburg turnpike, preceded by the Committees of Reception and Arrangements, to meet the newly elected Governor. These committees met the Governor at the county line, received him into an open barouche drawn by four white horses, and a march with him to the city limits on the south side of the river. There the procession was formed in the order prescribed in the published programme.

After marching through the principal streets, the procession halted at the Capitol Square, where the newly elected Governor, after being saluted by Capt. Morgan's company, was escorted by them to the stand which had been erected and was occupied by the committee of reception, the retiring Governor, C. S. Morehead, the Governor elect, Hon. Beriah Magoffin. Governor Morehead introduced Mr. Magoffin to the ladies and gentlemen assembled. Gov. Magoffin then proceeded to read his inaugural address.

The management of the day's proceedings was in the hands of gentlemen of both political parties, as should be the case on all such occasions, and, as far as we have heard, everything passed off in quiet and good order.

Gov. C. S. Morehead retires with the kindest wishes of all good men of all parties for the devotion he has shown to the State's interests and the welfare of the people.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., August 26, 1859.

To the Editors of the Louisville Journal:

GENTLEMEN: Your readers are aware that for the past few years it has seemed that the conservative principles of Tennessee were passing away, and that the lessons of wisdom, taught to her children in common with those of the whole Union, by Clay and Webster, were forgotten. But the events of yesterday in this city have proved that the stainless principles of 1840 and 1844 yet survive, hidden in the hearts of the people.

It is very probable that you in Kentucky may not understand how it was that the people of Memphis should be so intensely moved by the election of Emerson Etheridge in the Ninth District, as to give him a public reception. But you must remember that his is a Democratic district, giving Gov. Harris a majority of about four hundred, and that the Administration at Washington has used all the means in its power to prevent the return of Etheridge. But he triumphed, and one long, loud huzza went up from the Opposition of the State. It is confidently asserted here, and not denied, that Gov. Harris has said he would rather have lost his own election than that Etheridge should have defeated Atkins. This indicates the interest taken here in the contest.

Yesterday Mr. Etheridge spoke for about three hours to about five thousand people, and it was then that many of us for the first time learned the boldness of his argument, the fierceness of his denunciation, his aptness of illustration—in a word, the deep magic of his eloquence. The newspapers will give you a sketch of his speech, which I cannot attempt in the narrow limits of a hasty letter. He reaffirmed as his platform the old Whig principles of a United States Bank, land distribution, protection to American industry, and internal improvements. This will be hailed with delight throughout the country, the old Whigs will greet it as a sign and prophetic token of a resurrection.

Hon. John Bell also spoke for a few minutes yesterday, and last night ten thousand people listened to Etheridge, Sneed, Alcorn, of Mississippi, and others. Today Mr. Bell will speak at length upon the political signs of the times, and the hall will not be able to hold the crowd. The old veteran is hale and hearty, and speaks with more vehemence and interest than for many years past. There are two men whom the people of Tennessee love and reverence—two whose hands are holy from the stains of political corruption—John Bell and John J. Crittenden. And who will say they shall not be honored? C.

KENNEDY'S MEDICAL DISCOVERY.—Scrofula, salt rheum, tetter, and all other diseases of the skin, nursing sore mouth, biles, erysipelas, chronic sore eyes, old ulcers, pimples on the face, chronic rheumatism, and dyspepsia are all cured by that deservedly approved remedy, Kennedy's Medical Discovery. *Try it, by all means.*
RAYMOND & TYLER,
74 Fourth street, opposite National Hotel.
au13 eod&eow

Buy Ayer's Ague Cure for Intermittents, Ayer's Cherry Pectoral for a Cough, and Ayer's Pills for all the purposes of a Family Physic. s1 d&w1

BULL'S SARSAPARILLA.—We have no hesitation in recommending Dr. John Bull's Fluid Extract of Sarsaparilla as the best preparation of the kind extant. In the southern part of the State, where we formerly resided, it is more popular than any other kind, and, having used it in our family, we know it to be an invaluable remedy for all diseases arising from an impure state of the blood.
s1 d&w1 *Marshall County (Ind.) Republican.*

WEEKLY JOURNAL

THURSDAY, SEPT. 1, 1859.

MR. DOUGLAS'S ESSAY.—During the last year, the Hon. Stephen A. Douglas has been manifesting the most extraordinary instability upon the subject of slavery, giving evidence thereby not of honest changes of opinion but of the fertility of his unscrupulous devices for pressing himself as a candidate for the next Presidency.

So sudden and frequent have been Mr. Douglas's changes, that no doubt many of his most devoted admirers have been unable to keep up with him or even to tell where he stood at different times. All those, who marked the progress of his debate with Mr. Lincoln in the heated Illinois canvass of last year, know that he was then and there a thorough-going advocate of the Dred Scott decision of the Supreme Court. They know that he defended that decision while Mr. Lincoln assailed it. They know that it was one of the chief topics of discussion between the two champions. They know that Mr. Douglas's support of the decision was not the support of a mere decision by the Court that it had no jurisdiction in the Dred Scott case but the support of what has since been claimed by some to be an extra Judicial declaration of a portion of the Judges—the declaration that slaveholders have a right to take their property to the Territories and hold it there under the authority of the United States Government.

Upon the subject of the duty of Congress to protect, if necessary, the rights of slave-property in the Territories, Mr. Douglas, throughout the greater part of the Illinois canvass, was non-committal. Mr. Lincoln pressed him hard upon the subject, but he declined to take any distinct ground upon the point. Finally, however, at Freeport, near the close of the canvass, he found himself so hard beset by direct and searching interrogatories that he had to speak. In reply to the question whether the people of a Territory could legally, in spite of the Dred Scott decision, keep out or drive out slavery, he answered that they could do so by either withholding the local legislation necessary to its maintenance or by destroying it through the instrumentality of exorbitant taxation. This answer, which was deemed at direct variance with the whole ground he had been occupying upon the subject of the Dred Scott decision, created considerable sensation. He knew that his interests in the South, if not attended to immediately, would perish. Accordingly he hastened to the South and made elaborate speeches at Memphis and New Orleans. In these speeches, intended especially for Southern effect, he explained that what he meant at Freeport was not that the citizens of a Territory have, properly speaking, a *right* to prevent the existence of slave-property within their limits, but that they have the *power*. He asserted very vehemently and over and over again that the right of slave property exists under the Constitution in the Territories as much as the right of any other sort of property whatever, and that the people would be guilty of a great wrong, a gross outrage, if they were to disregard that right and destroy it, but, that there would be no adequate authority anywhere to grant redress to the victims of the wrong and the outrage. A part, but only a part, of the Southern Democracy accepted this explanation. They were rather disposed to pardon the Senator's opinions in consideration of his claim that his fervent sympathies were with them, and that, if he could, he would most gladly go all lengths with them in the vindication and practical assertion of the rights that he fully conceded to them.

But it appears from the Senator's copyrighted Essay in Harper's Magazine, that he no longer occupies the ground which he relied upon, with only very partial success, for sustaining himself in the South. He now plants himself deeply and squarely upon the position, that the people of a Territory, without the least regard to the Dred Scott decision, which he doesn't even name in his whole Essay, have not only full power and a perfect right to prevent the existence of slavery within their limits, but that, in exercising this power and this right, they do no wrong to slaveholders or to anybody else. He holds that the squatters of a Territory possess the right to decide for themselves whether they will tolerate slavery or not, and that they ought to use it. He can see no manner of illegality or hardship in the case. Having failed in a great measure to reconcile the South to himself by his ostentatious sympathy, he withdraws the sympathy wholly and unconditionally. He cuts himself off from the entire South utterly and forever. He takes ground that is taken by no Southern politician of the least prominence with the one exception of the editor of the Louisville Democrat. We cannot presume that he will get a single Southern vote in the Charleston Convention, or that, if he should ever get the nomination of that body, he would be able to carry a single slaveholding State in the Presidential election of next year.

We do not suppose that Mr. Douglas, in cutting himself loose from the South, has much expectation of receiving the nomination of the Republican party of the North. Some of the most distinguished and influential of that party have, it is true, declared with good reason that squatter-sovereignty is a sufficiently free soil platform for them, as good a one indeed as they want, but it seems pretty evident that most of the leaders and the masses of the party will abate nothing of their absolute demand of "no slavery extension;" and, upon *that* point, Mr. Douglas is so strongly committed a thousand times over, that, with all his facility of tergiversation, he cannot manage to accommodate himself to them. There is little or no doubt in our minds, that he at present looks for his election to the masses of the Northern Democracy, all of whom agree with him in his present view of Territorial slavery, and to such accessions from the Republicans as would carry the North for him in nearly or quite a solid body and either secure his success in the electoral colleges or bear him into the House of Representatives as one of the three highest candidates. This, we guess, is the programme. In due time we shall have the performance or the non performance. If Douglas shall be a candidate and yet have no ticket or no strength in Kentucky or anywhere in the South, our neighbor of the Democrat will be not only disconsolate but desolate. We fear that, in that case, he will move with his "raps" across the river.

GOV. MAGOFFIN's inaugural is mainly devoted to his exposition of the principles of Democracy, which are utterly at variance with those of Linn Boyd, but chime in most harmoniously with the oft denounced heresies of Senator Douglas. In all other respects the document is very creditable; he evinces the warmest attachment to Kentucky, and illustrates the harmonious workings of our Republican institutions, by the peaceful, prompt, and cheerful obedience of the minority to the decision of the ballot box; he pledges himself to do all in his power to perfect our school system, and promises to hold the banks to the most rigid responsibility, which will be no difficult task, as no State in the Union possesses a safer currency or one less liable to fluctuation, and the banks themselves adhere to a line of policy which challenges the most rigid scrutiny. The Governor was compelled, by the exigencies of partisan custom, to have a slight fling at the banking system, as one in which the interests of the stockholders will always preponderate over the interests of the people, but his own unofficial good sense might have induced him to omit it. The graceful compliment which Mr. Magoffin pays to his distinguished predecessor, and the hope expressed that he may profit by the wisdom and emulate the example of Ex-Governor Morehead, are generous emanations from his own heart, when it is not trammeled by the shackles of party.

In Austria no man is allowed to marry who can't write his name. If such a law were enacted in this country, the breed of Democrats—at least of legitimate ones—would pretty nearly run out, in some sections.—*Louisville Journal.*

In Hayti no man is allowed to marry unless he is a *nigger*. If such a law were enacted in this country, the breed of Black "Republicans" would soon become immense.—*Cincinnati Enquirer.*

We have our doubts; we think the breed would be crossed so frequently by the Democrats, that the amalgamated product would die out, as in the case of mules. Sheridan Knowles is perhaps authority to prove the Enquirer's position, and says:

In joining contrasts lieth love's delight,
Nature, complexion, stature, maketh it,
Not with its like, but with its contrary;
Hence hands of snow in palms of russet lie,
The form of Hercules affects the sylph's,
And breasts that case the lion's fear proof heart
Find their loved lodge in arms where tremors dwell.
Haply for this on Afric's swarthy breast
Hath Europe's priceless pearl been seen to hang,
Making the orient clear.

The price of partisan greatness is to have your movements eternally watched. That is a truism equal to Jefferson's aphorism. The Rochester Union says Fernando Wood was in that city and closeted a whole day with Mr. Payne, the postmaster. Of course every eye was at the keyhole, while the Union man went mad for joy because the postoffice closet had a *pone* in it, through which he could see "a conspiracy against the integrity of the Democratic party in this secret conjunction." He could not detect it all, though, because he couldn't see through Wood.

Since the late election our position cannot be misunderstood. The people of Kentucky have spoken decisively at the polls, after full discussion all over the State, between my very able and distinguished competitor and myself, in favor of "non-interference by Congress with the question of slavery in the States and Territories."
Gov. Magoffin's Inaugural.

Let the editors of the Courier read that. Who have been deceived, imposed on, cheated, mocked, tricked, gulled, humbugged, bamboozled—their dear readers or their dear selves?

GOV. MAGOFFIN says in his inaugural that the people of Kentucky have in their late election spoken clearly and unmistakably on the subject of Congressional protection of slavery in the Territories. But please tell us, Governor, on which side they have spoken clearly and unmistakably. Some of your organs loudly protest that they have spoken clearly and unmistakably on one side, and the rest of your organs as loudly protest that they have spoken clearly and unmistakably on the other side.

The Ohio Statesman is very much exasperated because "A Native Southerner" writes to a Northern journal that "Douglas is cutting under Seward and Chase for abolition support," and calls the writer "a negro." But the Cincinnati Gazette asks: "It was a *white* man, wasn't it, who said 'Douglas is taking a short cut to all the ends of Black Republicanism?'"

"Jenkins" has received the degree of L. L. D. from one of the Eastern Universities. "Occasional," of Forney's Press, ought to press the claims of his friend Jinks to equal consideration.

The Pennsylvanian designates as a farce the action of the Democracy of old Berks in instructing their delegates in the State convention to support Douglas delegates to Charleston from first to last. It is rather laughable to see over 10,000 sturdy Berkseers, the same who repudiated Glancy Jones, now doing the same thing for Buchanan.

We are disposed to leave the editor of the Democrat and the editor of the Courier to agree or differ as they please in regard to that large portion of Gov. Magoffin's inaugural which relates to slavery in the Territories. Do you both agree with his Excellency, gentlemen? If not, does either? If so, which?

Letters received in Boston from commercial houses at Nagasaki, Japan, to June 5, make no mention of any disturbance or trouble with American shipping and the Japanese authorities, as reported recently. On the contrary everything was going on harmoniously.

The decision of the Board of Revision at Frankfort, giving to Mr. William C. Anderson a certificate of his election to Congress from the Fourth District, needs no defense from us. The Board presented the facts and the argument, and both are impregnable.

The Springfield (Mass.) Republican declares, in reply to the Louisville Journal, that the Republicans cannot and will not unite with the Southern Opposition in the next Presidential election upon any such terms as we have suggested. Very well, let them stay where they are.

The editor of the Democrat and the editor of the Courier worked as hard as they could for the election of Mr. Magoffin to the Governorship, and now *neither of them has one word to say about his inaugural address*. Was such neglect ever heard of before? What on earth does it mean?

There is much sound advice and sagacious comment in the subjoined article from the New York Courier on a subject of preeminent importance to the West and the entire grain producing section of the Union. Our farmers will have to direct their own policy and study a natural system of political economy which is not warped by the contracted views of partisan intriguers. The agricultural interests of the West and of the entire valleys of the Ohio and Northern Mississippi have never been properly represented in the Congressional councils of the nation, and never will be while their population are blindly attached to the principles of that false Democracy which fetters the energies, cramps the resources, and limits the productive capacity of the soil. Farmers will have to learn that fair-paying prices are better in the long run than spasmodic high prices, and that a home market can be secured only by lending proper encouragement to the manufacturing and mechanical branches of industry. Where the ratio of producers so greatly exceeds that of the consumers, it is idle to hope for steady prices; but if the policy of our country is once directed to the proper protection of those who do not raise food, but require it in exchange for their necessary commodities, a new era will be inaugurated; the farmer will find a constant market for his wheat and corn, subject to no fluctuations, and, if they bring him less money, he still derives a greater benefit and more lucrative returns in receiving his clothing and his implements of husbandry at reduced rates. With these prefatory remarks we commend the following from the Courier to the serious attention of all farmers and agriculturists:

The West is gorged with food, and yet pines for the means of life. She has just reaped a most magnificent harvest, and yet is without a spare dollar in her pocket. There is no end to her produce; nor any end apparently to her destitution. She is in want of the very first of all civilized necessities. We don't mean bread, for the savage also needs that, but a market. She knows not where to send her wheat. Europe has enough of her own. The Middle States have as much as they care for. Cold New England which cannot grow it will require some, and so will the hot South; but nothing like the quantity the West would be glad to dispose of. There is no demand corresponding to the supply, neither will there be, we fancy, in time to come, except in occasional years, when extraordinary causes operate abroad, like war, or signally bad weather. In ordinary years the quantity of wheat Europe will want from the West will be but a mere handful to what the West is able to furnish. The demand abroad, since the ports of Great Britain were thrown open to its free admission, has not increased anything like the ratio of the increase of the supply, nor will it in the future.

What then has the West to do? First she must make up her mind to sell for lower prices, and do what she can in this way to enlarge her market both at home and abroad. Wheat is no exception to the general rule that cheapness promotes demand. As prices fall, consumption inevitably increases. And the price of wheat must continue to fall, for the West is every year enlarging her limits, bringing new land under cultivation, and furnishing new supplies. It is idle for Ohio and Illinois to hope to keep up wheat to the old standard, as it was forty years ago, for South Carolina and Georgia to look for a continuance of the old rates for cotton when the States beyond were filling up with cotton planters. Moreover, there are other causes, besides the extending area of cultivation, at work to lower the price of wheat—particularly the almost universal use into which reaping machines and threshing machines and all the improved agricultural implements of the day are rapidly coming throughout the great agricultural region of the Northwest. One of these machines can do the work of ten or fifteen men, and they are completely revolutionizing the old order of things when the labor was the chief element in the cost of production. The steam plow, which has been recently brought to great perfection, will soon, there is every reason to believe, be introduced into the Western prairies, and will prove another most powerful auxiliary in saving labor and cheapening production. The West then must reconcile herself to the necessity of low prices for her great commercial staple; and not only for this year but for all ordinary years hereafter.

Yet there is a mode of putting a limit to this downward tendency of grain, and but one; and that is by enlarging and strengthening the home market. The loom and the anvil must be recognized as the natural allies of the plow and the harrow. The mechanic arts and manufactures open new spheres of employment and gather masses of population who have need of the products of the farmer, and, through their own productive industry, are able to pay good prices for the same. A foreign market not only involves the loss consequent upon distant transportation, but it is at best very limited and very variable; for there is not a nation in Europe which does not make it a point to raise its own breadstuffs from its own soil. The West in this respect is very differently situated from the South. The latter has virtually a monopoly in her great staple; and other nations have no home growth with which to make themselves independent of her. It is of comparatively little consequence—though we think of more consequence than she imagines—whether she has a home market or not; for she is sure of a foreign market.

The West has no such assurance. The custom Europe accords to her is at best but contracted and precarious. A home market is her only substantial dependence. The time is not far distant when she will realize this as she has never yet done. The great body of her Representatives and Senators have hitherto acted in opposition to all measures calculated to protect and foster the arts and manufactures of their own section and of the country at large. They have been accustomed to regard free trade in wheat as the *summum bonum* of their industrial life, and have believed that the barometer of their prosperity and adversity hung nowhere but in Mark Lane. Hard experience is, we trust, gradually curing the west of this great mistake. She is learning the lesson that without the advantages of a large mechanical and manufacturing population in her own midst, or at least near at hand, as consumers, the demand for her products must be small in proportion to her supply, and that she is constantly drained of her gold by paying for manufactured goods which she must have, and yet can pay for in no other way. She is fast finding that she will thrive best in and with the thrift of her own kith and kin.

A TESTIMONIAL TO HON. JOSHUA F. BELL.—The following letter is to the point, and will meet an earnest response from the sixty-odd thousand freemen who voted for Joshua F. Bell, in the almost confident hope of elevating him to the gubernatorial chair of Kentucky. We will, with pleasure, execute the duties imposed upon us, and we feel that we can give the assurance that the distinguished gentlemen, named as our associates, will so heartily cooperate. Until we have consulted with them, however, we cannot advise as to the proper mode of obtaining subscriptions and carrying out the design as suggested by our correspondent. In the mean time we give his letter to our readers, and request our contemporaries to circulate it in every part of the State, preparatory to such action as may hereafter be taken upon it:

BRYANTSVILLE, KY., August, 1859.

GEORGE D PRENTICE, Esq —*Dear Sir:* A few days ago, at Harrodsburg, the Democrats had their grand glorification over their half won victory in Kentucky. The occasion was a suggestive one to me. In every conflict with his opponent throughout the canvass, Mr. Bell bore our banner heroically in the fore front of the fight, and with no uncertain motto inscribed upon it.

The renown he has secured for his name and the plaudits of good and true men throughout the Union, by his matchless eloquence and manly bearing, will ever remain to him gratifying mementoes of the canvass. But think you not, sir, that he is entitled at the hands of his friends and admirers in Kentucky to some real, substantial token of their admiration, that might be handed down as an heirloom to his latest posterity?

What say you to a magnificent silver service? and to yourself, Gov. Morehead, and John M Harlan a committee to receive contributions, select the plate, and make the presentation? "Solitary and alone, I set this ball in motion." I think this mark of approbation due to Mr. Bell, and in so distinguishing him above his coadjutors in the canvass, no disparagement is meant for them (as noble a set of fellows and as gallant as ever fought beneath a plume), but Mr. Bell was the grand mark at which the Democracy aimed all their shafts, and it was he, clad in linked armor of truth, triumphantly foiled all their assaults. Enclosed you will find $1 each for my father, my wife, and myself. The madam says, the ladies in Kentucky will have a finger in this matter, and a big finger at that, and she would not be surprised if they got their hand into it, and their *whole* heart, and you have my word for it, that the ladies who strewed Mr. Bell's pathway with flowers, circled his neck with wreaths of roses, and his brow with floral crowns, will not be laggard in giving a more substantial if less beautiful evidence of their admiration of him.

I shall look with anxiety for your introduction to this communication. I feel now, however, that the thing will strike you favorably, and that it is done and done promptly, handsomely, and with a will. Let the presentation be public, and at Danville, and I underwrite for "Little Britain," that she will make the occasion worthy of Mr. Bell and all concerned in it. I put the contribution at $1 that all may have a chance to testify their appreciation of Mr. Bell's efforts in the canvass. Let a neat record of the names of contributors be presented to Mr. Bell with the service. Truly yours, B.

We give below the official vote by counties of the Fourth Congressional District:

FOURTH DISTRICT.

	W. C. Anderson.	J. S. Chrisman.
Cumberland	652	368
Clinton	312	578
Wayne	741	831
Russell	479	432
Pulaski	1214	1375
Lincoln	935	440
Boyle	789	303
Taylor	357	648
Green	482	681
Adair	547	1097
Casey	696	448
Totals	7204	7201

Reception of Ex-Governor Morehead.

Brilliant and Enthusiastic Display!

Last evening at seven o'clock the entire area around the Frankfort and Louisville depot was crowded with citizens in answer to the call to do honor to ex-Gov. Charles S. Morehead on his arrival in our city, where he intends in future to reside.

Upon the approach of the cars a national salute was fired, and the cannon were handsomely served by the Louisville Artillery, under command of Capt. Watkins.

As the train ran into the depot the crowd was so dense that it was with difficulty Mayor Crawford and the committee could procure access to the distinguished guest. They finally succeeded, and, passing out from the eastern door of egress, the Ex-Governor, with the committee of escort from Frankfort and the reception committee, passed before the lines of the Citizens' Guards and the National Blues, receiving a military salute from these excellent companies and a burst of music from the band.

Carriages were in readiness, into which the guests were placed, and the procession moved forward under the able direction of Marshals Robert J. Breckinridge and Thomas H. Hunt, who were both mounted.

The military companies, acting as a guard of honor, preceded, then followed Gov. Morehead and the Committees, and a large procession of citizens brought up the rear with a cavalcade of horsemen.

Arriving at the Galt House, the entire square, between First and Second streets, was completely crowded by an expectant throng of persons, and an upturned sea of faces was raised to the balcony to await the appearance of the city's guest. The ladies of the house and many of our city were on the balcony, and Judge Bullock, who had been selected to address a welcome on behalf of the citizens, was awaiting Gov. Morehead.

After some delay, caused by the eagerness of the friends of the distinguished visitor to press around and shake his hand, the Ex-Governor succeeded in entering the hotel, and his appearance upon the balcony was the signal for a wild and prolonged shout of enthusiastic welcome. He bowed repeatedly and the bands played very effectively. After silence had been restored and the vast assemblage was hushed in expectation, Judge Bullock arose and spoke the city's welcome in the following elegant and scholarly address:

JUDGE BULLOCK'S RECEPTION SPEECH.

Gov. Morehead:—I am deputed by this vast assemblage to welcome you to our city. This, sir, is the spontaneous tribute of an intelligent and patriotic people to a well tried and faithful public servant who has just retired from the high and responsible office of Chief Magistrate of the State. In your administration which has just closed they feel and are proud to acknowledge that the interests, character, and honor of our beloved Commonwealth have been fully sustained.

If an enlightened administration of our public affairs, if a vigilant guardianship of all our public interests, if a scrupulous and dignified impartiality in the discharge of every official duty, deserves the praise of a free people, that meed is yours and you have richly deserved it.

You, sir, retire from the chair of State leaving all our interests in a sound, healthy, and prosperous condition.

The public credit stands even higher than ever, and commands universal confidence at home and abroad.

All the Executive departments of the State have been conducted with the strictest integrity, and at the same time distinguished for order, system, and enlightened economy.

The great educational interests of the State have received at your hands an impulse which is universally felt and acknowledged. Your enlightened advocacy of our noble system of common schools at all times, and your earnest and effective support of this great primary interest, as Governor of this Commonwealth, justly entitle you to the gratitude of the people. You have it now and will have it hereafter in the grateful hearts of a distant posterity.

You have laid aside the robes of office with the dignity becoming an American citizen. Your escutcheon, we are proud to believe, is unstained by a single act of cruelty, injustice, or oppression. In all your conduct you have been governed by a high sense of justice, never forgetting the claims of mercy and truth.

You retire from office, I doubt not, with the proud consciousness that you have discharged your duty. After all, that is your richest earthly reward, and which you would not exchange even for the plaudits of a grateful people. To serve our country with honesty of purpose and contribute to her honor and glory is at once the highest duty, as it is the noblest achievement of the American citizen.

You are now to mingle with your countrymen in the walks of private life. It is a striking and beautiful aspect of our free institutions which presents to our view the high dignitary of yesterday disrobed of all the ensigns of office and standing today in the simple garb, but clothed in the calm dignity of an American citizen. Yesterday you were the honored Chief Magistrate of our noble Commonwealth—today you occupy that other but not less honored position of being one of the noblest citizens of the Republic.

I again tender to you the generous welcome of the citizens of Louisville.

Judge Bullock, having concluded amid much applause, Ex-Gov. Morehead replied, in substance as follows. Embowered as we were upon the narrow balcony, by lovely female forms and surrounded by dense crowds, so that the use of the note book and pencil was almost impossible, we fear we shall not be able to do full justice to the eloquent remarks which welled up from the heart and fell brightly and gushingly from his lips:

EX GOV. MOREHEAD'S REPLY.

Fellow Citizens:—I do not know how to express, in adequate terms, the fullness of my grateful feelings for this warm and enthusiastic reception. I had not calculated upon it, and in looking for my recompense for the faithful and honest discharge of my public duties, I expected to receive only the approbation of that silent monitor, which is the highest and best reward mortals can attain, and next to that the approval of my fellow citizens. I have endeavored to discharge every duty pertaining to the high office, to which your partiality assigned me, with fidelity and honesty. I may have erred in my conduct; it would be mistaken arrogance to deny it. I know better than any one else the number of mistakes I have made. I can, however, concur heartily and cordially with my eloquent friend, who has been your representative here tonight, in saying that all the great interests of the Commonwealth are in a most prosperous condition. The public credit *has* been maintained; the school system *has* been diffused, and education extended over the Commonwealth. It is not egotism in me to assert that the public debt has been reduced during my administration, and that the interest has been promptly and punctually paid. With the aid of the Board of Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, all ready to lend their aid, advice, and assistance in devising the best plans to advance the interests of the fund, and reduce the public debt, the bonds have all been collected, and one or two days before the expiration of my official term, $550,000 of them were burned in presence of the proper officers, and $1,890,000 of coupons with interest reduced and discharged, were burned at the same time. The sum of $346,000 has been paid to the school fund, and diffused over every part of the State of Kentucky, to pay that great and irredeemable debt which the State owes to the education of the children of the Commonwealth.

In addition to this, when I assumed the executive duties I thought it proper and right to look into the state of the public accounts, and I find by calculation that $76,000 have been paid for interest more than had ever been done by any preceding administration; there was a large sum deposited in bank, which, when I found it paid only 4 per cent, I thought ought to bring in more revenue, so I applied to the Legislature, and obtaining the requisite authority, the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund loaned it on a deposit of bank stock at 90 cents on the dollar. The interest thus accruing has been $76,000, and there are on hand between $620,000 and $630,000 in money, all a part of the sinking fund of the State of Kentucky.

At the same time, and in the same spirit, I have endeavored to look after every public interest. I found the Prison the most loathsome place of confinement in the United States. Examine it now and see the comforts established, the order that reigns. The cells have been repaired, new building prepared, and the noxious damps removed by raising the earth.

But I do not propose to attempt a recapitulation of all that has been done during the four years I have been invested with the functions of Governor. I speak only on those subjects concerning which, as facts, there can be no diversity of opinion; beyond this, it would not be becoming in me, on such an occasion, to advert to a single topic on which any of those now present might differ with me. You have elected another gentleman to succeed me. He has received a majority of the votes of the people, and I bow with submission to the public will. It was but yesterday at Frankfort that I wished the Governor elect God speed in every endeavor to advance the common prosperity, and most sincerely and cordially do I hope he may administer the Government to the public satisfaction, and be enabled to promote all the great and diversified interests of the beloved State which we call our own.

Fellow Citizens: I retire from office with the most unfeigned satisfaction. I feel that a burden of weighty responsibility is off my shoulders, and yesterday and today have been the first in four years that I could stand erect and feel that I was once more a freeman, and at liberty to pursue my own business as I deemed most advisable for my own private interests. Looking to this, fellow citizens, I have left the best, the dearest, the most devoted friends at Frankfort that ever man was blessed with—friends linked to my heart by thirty years' most pleasant intercourse—to cast my future destiny in your midst. It is my intention to spend the residue of my life here among you. Your most cordial reception, allow me to say again, merits and receives my heartfelt thanks, and I hope that in the social intercourse of future years we shall come to know each other better, and that you, fellow citizens, may never have cause to regret the manifestations of kindness I have received at your hands tonight.

Tumultuous cheers followed this graceful address, the military bands played Hail Columbia, and then the immense crowd slowly dispersed.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 31.

A letter received in this city from Vera Cruz states that Minister Otway has been ordered by the British Government to avail himself of the leave of absence previously granted, and to surrender the charge of the Legation to Mr. Matthews, the Secretary of the Legation.

Ably written circulars have been addressed from Ocampo to the Governors of the several States of Mexico, pressing upon them the necessity and importance of enforcing the recent reformatory decrees of the Constitutional Government.

Nothing concerning the late convention between Guatemala and Great Britain (the former ceding a large extent of territory to the latter) has reached the government in an official form, but it is known that the administration is not an indifferent observer of events in that quarter.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 31.

A special dispatch to the Bulletin says: Express dates of the 24th from Denver City reached Leavenworth today. The richness of the new diggings at the head waters of the South Platte are confirmed, but the prospects of profitable mining are not flattering, owing to the distant location and the roughness of the roads and the consequent difficulties of procuring supplies. Four quartz grinders are in successful operation in Gregory valley. The Express brought a large quantity of gold dust. There was an Indian fight on the 13th on the banks of Running Water, between the Brules Sioux and Poncas. Eleven of the latter were killed and many wounded.

MEMPHIS, August 31.

Total receipts of cotton ending September 1st 325,480 bales, against 243,000 last year. Stock on hand 11,084 bales.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Sept. 1.

Stock of cotton in port 9063 bales. The rainy weather still continues.

FRIDAY, SEPT. 2, 1859.

THE WISE FEUD.—The Richmond Enquirer, edited chiefly by O. Jennings Wise, the son of the Governor, is half filled every day with matter relating to the Governor's most unfortunate letter and with attacks upon his Democratic enemies. The young Wise seems to be quite as good at making the fur fly as ever the old one was. Some of the developments are exceedingly rich, and richer ones are promised or rather threatened. The harmony of the Democratic family is terribly disturbed, and things will evidently get worse before they are better.

We do not see the Richmond Enquirer, and are indebted for the annexed extracts to the Cincinnati Gazette:

MORAL CHARACTER OF THE NEW YORK "SOFTS."

Now, we do openly make the charge of corruption—of the basest and meanest moral and political corruption—against these leading men of the Freesoil Democracy of New York, who have played the part of conspirators against Gov. Wise. Here is a "matter of grave importance." The Examiner can have full scope here for a righteous exposure of political corruption in its worst form, where it even violates private confidence for the sake of intrigue and conspiracy. Come to judgment, O Daniel! Here is a member of your own party—a prominent Southern Democratic statesman—vilified and slandered by the Freesoil creatures of Van Buren disorganizers and traitors in New York. You have traveled all the way back to Richmond to express editorially your disapprobation of a man against whom you can "make no charge of corruption." Why are you silent about his enemies, who are notoriously steeped in corruption? For what purpose, bad or good, does our contemporary spare the lash where it is so urgently needed?

It is not to be lost sight of, in this connection, that this same faction has complete and undisputed control of the Democratic organization in New York, and will have everything, so far as that party is concerned, in their own way.

THE "ACKNOWLEDGED ORGAN" OF VIRGINIA DEMOCRACY DISCOURSETH ON "INNOCENCE."

Innocence, O friend, is a mere negative quality, as powerless for good as it is liable to evil. An American statesman must leave the "role" of "innocence" to the timid and the incapable. Public virtue is the high standard towards which his efforts must be bent. Forever watchful, forever active, it is his duty to know the corruptions which threaten the welfare of the Republic, and to meet and overthrow them by every honorable means within his reach. Take that lesson to heart, O unsophisticated neighbor. It is a good one. It is warranted by the precept and the example of Virginia Democracy, and as the acknowledged organ of that party we commend it to your attention.

WHAT R. M. T. HUNTER HAS BEEN DOING.

And yet the organ of the very faction of the professed "dre-eaters," who have never hesitated to unite with an "enemy" against Democratic nominees, when by so doing they could elect one of their own number, now preaches conservatism and strict organization. These men accuse Gov. Wise of being a general disturber of the peace of the Democratic party, when nothing has characterized their own faction more than the "rule or ruin" policy, with which, by closet intrigues, they have gotten for themselves the offices of the party. Governor Wise never yet defeated his own party by reaching after the spoils. He never stood professedly in the Democratic ranks to take a Speaker's election in the House of Representatives at the hands of the "enemy," and never took a seat in the Senate of the United States by precisely the same sort of conservation of party unity among the Democracy!

Let the Hon. R. M. T. Hunter stand up and answer to this indictment.

HOW CASSIDY'S PACKED DELEGATION WILL BE RECEIVED AT CHARLESTON.

And if the "Albany Regency" shall send a united delegation to Charleston, what then? The State will only sink lower in the scale of moral influence and prestige than all the influence of division could effect. The great body of the party at Charleston will only curl the lip at the packed creatures of Cassidy & Co, and their adherence to any candidate will only mark him as the target of distrust.

The subjoined extracts are from the correspondence of the same journal (written by Governor Wise).

HOW THE GOVERNMENT ORGAN IS SUPPORTED.

Every one acquainted with "Washington affairs" knows that the paper published in Washington as the organ of the Administration is kept alive by forced contributions levied on the officeholders, and by its share of the forty thousand dollars allowed for printing blanks, the whole cost of which is five thousand dollars, leaving thirty-five thousand dollars for distribution.

THE PRESIDENT "WRITES FOR IT."

It is equally well known that no editorial appears in that paper which is not fully approved by the President, and it is generally believed many of the articles are from his pen. The nominal editor would not *dare* to say or do anything to conflict with the wishes of our "model President."

"DEALING" WITH MR. BUCHANAN "DIRECT."

In commenting on what appears in the Constitution, I do not mean to be understood as dealing with the editor—but with the President direct. That paper has recently deemed it a part of its duty to make comments, neither courteous nor just, on the late letter of Gov. Wise to Donnelly, but it has seen fit to pass by the scoundrelism of its confederates in obtaining and publishing a private letter from one friend to another. And it assumes that an aspirant for the Presidency is guilty of a great piece of indelicacy—indeed, an outrage, in writing at all on the subject. The Constitution had better be silent on the subject; it may get into deep, very deep water. It should not presume too much on forbearance. We, in the South, hold the private seal sacred, and never break it, unless it be in defense; never for attack.

There is something in the subjoined, which immediately follows the above in an article from which we quote, to make Mr. Buchanan shake in his shoes. Something terrible is plainly hinted. Wise was a special friend and advocate of Buchanan's nomination—his confidential correspondent—and the italics, which we give as we find them, are evidently charged with portentous meaning:

I doubt whether there ever has been an aspirant for the Presidency who has not written many private letters to his friends, and it is not only legitimate for him to do so, but it is his *duty*. He should not *conceal* his opinions on any subject—he should furnish them freely and fully—*he should not mislead, nor should he make any statement of facts which will not bear the test*. I shall forbear to say what has been *said*, *written*, and *done* on former occasions. The unguarded but truthful expressions in Gov. Wise's letter do not weigh a feather, when we contemplate the rascality attending its publication.

Other papers may "howl" as they list, but the Constitution would consult prudence by being silent.

Now, we call that pretty plain talk to be addressed "direct" to the "venerable head" of the great Democratic party. If the Constitution newspaper does not keep entirely mum henceforward about the Donnelly letter, we may look for some astonishingly rich disclosures. Will the Chief Magistrate submissively "shut up," as he is thus "directly" and very politely invited to do? *Nous verrons.*

The inaugural address is too lengthy for our issue this morning, but we will lay it before our readers at as early a day as the pressure upon our limited columns will permit. We will also in our issue of to-morrow give an account of the ball which came off last night at the Capitol Hotel in honor of the inauguration. In the meantime we but express the opinion of all who witnessed the ceremonies of yesterday—except the unfortunates whose funeral it was—when we say that everything went off in the finest style and most satisfactory manner.
Louisville Courier, Wednesday.

Thus wrote our cotemporary the morning after Gov. Magoffin's inauguration, when it probably had no copy of his address, for it was copied from the manuscript, which was completed at so late an hour before the ceremonies at Frankfort that it could not be put in type for general distribution. We learn that there was considerable pow-wowing as to the phraseology of the document, and that all the Douglas Democrats were present at its birth. Neither Linn Boyd nor the Paducah, Bardstown, or Louisville anti-Douglas editors were in the consultation. The Courier, therefore, must have been in real earnest when it said that "the eighteenth inauguration of Kentucky's Governor was the symbol of Kentucky's return to the political faith of the fathers of the Commonwealth—the visible evidence of foolish things being laid aside and wise things undertaken anew." Perhaps, by this time, the Courier feels like amending the comparison, and saying the inaugural, in its political aspects, was "sounding brass and a tinkling cymbal."

Well, Thursday has come and gone. Is not the "pressure of the columns" yet removed? Yesterday it found room to report the reception of Ex-Governor Morehead, to give a letter descriptive of the Inaugural Ball, a history of a Cincinnati wanton, a negro anecdote or two, a half column of doggerel poetry, a chapter on "Edge Tools"—significant when we think of the old adage about handling them—and various other items which were not perishable if kept over a day, but we looked in vain for Magoffin's Inaugural! What is the matter? Every thing at Frankfort on Tuesday "went off in the finest style and most satisfactory manner," the Courier told us on Wednesday morning, "*except to the unfortunates whose funeral it was.*" Who is defunct—whose funeral was it—who was the Gloster commanded to "stand back and let the coffin pass?" Which of the Democratic courts is to go into mourning? Is the Boyd faction to don the sables, or must the Breckinridge cabal get their weepers ready? When will the pressure be removed from the columns of the Courier? Will not the publication of the Inaugural be piling Pelion upon Ossa?

DEATH OF ROBERT WICKLIFFE, ESQ.—A telegraphic dispatch from Lexington announces the death of the venerable Robert Wickliffe yesterday. His age must have been 85. He has been a resident of Fayette county since his youth. He was the largest land and slaveholder in Kentucky, and one of the wealthiest men in the State. For many years he represented Fayette county in the Legislature as a Representative and a Senator. He never held any other office. At the bar he was distinguished as a lead lawyer for the thorough research which he gave his cases.

Mr. Wickliffe leaves three children—Mrs. Preston, wife of Hon. Wm. Preston, of this city, Minister to Spain, who is now with her husband in Europe, Mrs. John Preston, wife of John Preston, Esq., of this city, and Mrs. Judge Woolley, of Lexington. His son, Hon. Robert Wickliffe, Jr., who was Minister to Naples, married in Europe and died shortly after his return to this country. He had no children, and, after his demise, his father gave his widow a fortune, and she returned to her home in Europe.

The Elizabethtown Democrat represents us as advocating unconditionally the election of Mr. Corwin to the Speakership of the House of Representatives. If the Democrat were an honest paper, it would say that we have spoken of another gentleman as in our opinion preferable to Mr. Corwin for the Speakership, and that we have simply named Mr. Corwin as one of those upon whom we thought that the Opposition might unite rather than let the Democrats have the organization of the House. But the Democrat *isn't* an honest paper.

The Washington States, a Democratic organ, has a fixed impression upon its mind that Emerson Etheridge will be the presiding officer of the 36th House of Representatives.

The Minnesota Times says that Mr. Douglas is the right man in the right place. He will be when the Devil gets him.

ANOTHER VICTIM.—C. T. Meigs, Esq., a banker of Flint, Michigan, having been written to by Wm. Ingles, alias Alex. Norton, to come to this city, arrived here yesterday morning. We learn from Mr. M. that on the day Ingles was arrested at Chicago by Officer Bligh, he (Ingles) wrote him (Meigs) informing him of his arrest, and requesting him to come on to Louisville. About the same time a $1,000 draft, of which we speak below, was returned to Mr. Meigs, protested, from New York. He then concluded to come here, hoping to obtain the thousand dollars.

Ingles arrived at Flint last winter, a few days after he committed the forgery here on Mr. Snoddy. There, like here, he represented himself as wealthy, the owner of a large plantation at Osceola, Ark., and hired an overseer for it. He made the acquaintance of Mr. Meigs, and deposited in his bank a note of $1,600, dated "Cincinnati, January 17, 1859, payable 90 days after date to J. B. Armstrong & Co., at the Mechanics' Bank of New York, and in default of payment to forfeit the two Hardin county bonds of $1,000 each which are deposited as collateral of this note. Signed Robert Grant."

Against this Ingles drew from time to time for various amounts on Mr. Meigs, and his checks were honored, the railroad bonds being considered ample security. This note was protested April 20.

After Ingles got into trouble at Chicago with his New York brother-in-law, he sent Mr. Meigs a draft on the Fulton Bank of New York, of the following tenor: "Bank of Commerce, Memphis, August 10, 1859. Pay to the order of Thomas Mayfield $1,000. J. R. James, Cashier."

Ingles requested the return of one of the Hardin county bonds for this draft, and some money. Mr. Meigs, supposing the draft to be good, returned one of the bonds and $450 in money, retaining the other bond. The whole amount of money he had drawn from Mr. Meigs was $1,000. The draft was protested by the Fulton Bank, August 25. The initials of the Cashier of the Bank of Commerce are not correctly given.

When Ingles was brought here he telegraphed to Mr. Meigs to come on. Mr. M. finds himself minus one thousand dollars and his traveling expenses. The thousand-dollar Hardin county bond, which Mr. M. has still in his possession but did not bring with him, was obtained fraudulently from Mr. Snoddy by Ingles, and of course will be returned to the proper owner.

We do not precisely understand why Ingles telegraphed to Meigs to come here, unless he supposed that the fact of the protest of the draft was not then known to Meigs.

The Courier was exceedingly indignant at the Democrat for asserting, after the recent election, that Mr. Magoffin had declared in one of his speeches that he would sooner inaugurate civil war than call on Congress to protect the rights of slave property in the Territories. Yet Mr. Magoffin says the same thing very strongly in his inaugural address, and the Courier, if it has the slightest feeling of indignation thereat, conceals it very carefully. There's boldness for you.

The Washington Constitution has discovered "a great reaction in popular feeling in favor of President Buchanan and his administration," and the organ regards this as "a striking illustration of the retributive justice sure to overtake the opponents of Democratic supremacy." We don't exactly understand this, but we can comprehend that any action or reaction which favors the miserable policy of Buchanan is a terrible retribution; as grievous as that under which the cities of the plain suffered.

Stout, who is reputed to be elected to Congress in Oregon, is requested by some of his old acquaintance in Western New York to set aside a portion of his mileage to the hitherto forgotten purpose of paying the money he borrowed to get out of the State; and the Worcester (Mass.) Spy hopes Cavanaugh, the Democratic nominee for Congress in one of the Minnesota Districts, may not afflict his old acquaintances in that locality by revisiting them.

The spirit of party has many and peculiar ways of manifesting itself, but the following advertisement in the New York Herald is the most utilitarian we have lately seen:

ELEVENTH WARD—POLITICIANS, ATTENTION! Meetings will be held during the coming week, and longer if necessary, at the Club House, 200 Sixth street, to ascertain the true merits of the case.
"Eternal vigilance is the price of liberty."
Price of gin, sixpence a glass.

The second exhibition of the Salvisa Stock Association will be held at their fair grounds in Mercer county, near Salvisa, commencing on Wednesday, October 5, 1859, and continue three days. The premiums are liberal. On the 8th there will be trotting races. The premiums range from $10 to $75.

The British Government having ordered the recommencement of recruiting in Canada, the provincial papers attribute the cause to an apprehension of renewed hostilities with some one of the continental powers.

MORMONS RETURNING.—The Omaha Nebraskian gives the following item relative to the returning Mormons:

Recent advices from Monroe, Columbus, and Fort Kearney inform us that heavy emigration from Utah and California daily passes those points eastward. Numerous arrivals in this city confirm the statement. Upwards of five hundred persons from Utah have arrived in this city since our last issue, and probably as many more have reached Florence, six miles north of here. We are ignorant of the causes which led to this stampede of the saints. They bring rumors of apprehended difficulties with the troops of Salt Lake during the coming autumn.

[Special Dispatches to the Cincinnati Gazette.]

INTERESTING FOREIGN DETAILS.—The following is a communication from the Paris correspondent of the London News:

It is quite plain that the Zurich Conference has come to a dead lock. The presumption and folly of the so-called arrangement pompously announced from Villafranca will soon become patent and confessed to all the world. Official people now affect to be quite surprised at the difficulties which broke up the meetings ere it had well got together, and sent off the second Austrian Plenipotentiary, M. De Meysenburg, to Vienna for further instructions.

There must probably, they say, be a hitch about the Italian Confederation which meets with opposition both at Rome and Turin, and also about the restriction of the Dukes. Perhaps, it is said, moreover, that the exact proportion of the Austrian national debt which is to be saddled on Lombardy cannot be easily agreed upon; why, of course these difficulties start up and everybody except the Emperor Napoleon's flatterers saw them from the first.

Austria, who to a great extent has the cards in her own hand since the Emperor cannot very well recommend war against her, is obstinate and insolent. She will make the most of a peace concluded hastily and from unavoidable motives, in a spirit of hostility to all principles, in support of which the war was professedly undertaken.

The Vienna Gazette, so far from endorsing the opinion that the restoration of the Grand Duke was only to be tolerated, or perhaps favored by the French Emperor, nails him to a positive engagement in that behalf.

This restoration was, it says, sanctioned by the signatures of the two Sovereigns, its execution guaranteed by their plighted word, and the power of the two monarchs is a sufficient assurance that the promise will be performed.

The Presse, of Vienna, infers from this that the French and Austrian armies will if necessary restore the Dukes and organize the Italian Confederation by force.

There are symptoms that the French Emperor is annoyed at the present conduct of the Court of Vienna. The articles which have lately appeared here in praise of Kossuth and Garibaldi are attributed to this feeling, and I notice as a very significant fact that the grand military spectacle of the Porte St. Martin, called the *Vole Sacree, ou les Etapes de la Guerre*, which was suspended by authority after the peace of Villafranca out of complaisance to Austria, is this evening resumed by express orders from the Emperor.

French Military Movements.—The Moniteur states that "the Emperor, having decided on retaining for the present an army of 50,000 men in Lombardy, several corps which had much distinguished themselves in the late campaign could not be represented at the *entree* of the troops."

The Local Journal states that "Lille is to be made the headquarters of the grand military command, with the Marshal of France at its head. It is thought the projected fortifications at Antwerp have had something to do with this measure."

The Crops in France.—The French harvest appears to be rather better than expected, but not so good as last year.

Paris, Aug. 18.—Warnings given to papers in France and the Colonies are to be considered as non-issued.

The Minister of the Interior, in connection with his colleague, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, has ordered the necessary arrangements to insure the execution of a full and entire amnesty granted by the Emperor.

Nine hundred and twenty-two soldiers, sentenced for various offences, have been pardoned and the terms of their imprisonment commuted.

The Amnesty.—The London Times says:

For the first time the Emperor feels himself so strong in the affection of his army and so sure in the loyalty of his people that he can afford to be magnanimous. The only use to which he puts the power he has acquired by his successful campaign is to publish among all nations full and entire amnesty to all Frenchmen.

The Daily News says that orders are to be transmitted to Cayenne, and to many other unknown depositories of political victims, to let as many as survive go free.

Louis Blanc has addressed a letter to the Daily News in which he admits that Napoleon could scarcely do more for the political exiles than he has, but asks why should exiles return to France. He then replies: Better stay in the land of unfettered thought and freedom; better live where an exile is to remain a man.

NEW YORK, Sept. 1.

One of the most successful efforts at rascality ever heard of was brought to light yesterday in this city. It appears that a sharper in Philadelphia advertised for a number of young ladies to go South to fill situations as teachers of music. Fifteen young women were accepted by the advertiser. They were to have remunerative employment in the families of wealthy Southern planters, and in every respect their future prospects were of the most flattering description. It was simply stipulated by the advertiser that the ladies should defray in part their expenses to their respective destination. On arriving in this city en route for the South the sharper took charge of the baggage of the ladies, collected from them about $150 for their fare in the steamship, and while they were waiting patiently at the hotel for him to conduct them on board, he decamped with his plunder.

CINCINNATI, Sept. 1, 'M.

At two o'clock this morning, McKeehan & Evans' pork house on Sycamore and Ninth streets, was entirely destroyed by fire. The building contained 3,000,000 pounds of meat, most of which was lost. The loss is estimated at $50,000; fully insured.

MADISON, Wis., Aug. 31.

The Republican Convention to day nominated Alex. W. Randall, the present incumbent, for Governor. The vote stood—Randall, 118; Schurz, 48; Scattering 28.

MOBILE, Sept. 1.

The total receipts at this port of cotton for the year ending this day were 704,000 bales against 522,845 bales for the preceding year. The receipts of new cotton to this date have been 1006 bales against 1088 bales at the same time last year. The stock in port is 18,875 bales against 10,000 bales at the same time last year. The average price current during the year has been 11½c.

An "intelligent gentleman," describing the condition of the West to the Philadelphia Evening Journal, compared it to the fortunate individual who drew the elephant in the lottery and could not for his life tell what to do with it. He describes the West as having drawn a great prize in the lottery of nature, in the shape of a magnificent harvest, without knowing how to dispose of it; she cannot eat it and cannot sell it at a price which is deemed remunerative; she is poor in the midst of apparent prosperity, and in want though having an abundance of the fruits of the earth; she has no money and cannot raise it; she is deeply in debt without the means of paying off her indebtedness; her securities have depreciated; her real estate is heavily mortgaged, and her railroads are encumbered beyond the hope of redemption, while their receipts hardly pay current expenses. There may be some foundation for all the shadow in this picture, but there are light spots in it if our Philadelphia cotemporary will look through glasses which do not distort the view. It is undoubtedly true that emigration has been checked; that money is not so plentifully invested as formerly, and that our Eastern friends who have capital are unwilling to touch Western securities at any rate. But what of all that? New York and Pennsylvania are as badly off; they have coal and salt and iron which they cannot sell; they have Erie and Sunbury roads that are not to be touched; they are, as States, and in the individual capacity of their inhabitants, head over ears in debt; they have their fancy gambling stocks, as the West had her paper towns. The evils are not incurable, and our Philadelphia cotemporary, while pointing out the sad condition of the West, prescribes for a radical cure by saying: "Henceforth the West will have to rely upon her resources, at least until her present indebtedness is liquidated and public confidence is fully restored." We do not presume the Philadelphia journal means to embrace Kentucky in the category of "The West," for we are neither in debt to the East, nor do we particularly care to extend our custom in that direction. But we consider ourselves as part of the West because we have large interests in common with the States north of the Ohio, and when the West and Southwest come to understand each other better, we can snap our fingers at the overgrown Atlantic cities. They have tempted us to be extravagant, and, like gamblers who have fleeced their dupes, they now want to kick us out of company, with some keen satire upon our folly.

The Philadelphia Journal only tells half the story of the wants of the West. It says what it needs is a market for her breadstuffs, for which we cannot depend upon foreign countries, because the demand from these quarters is always limited, and subject to great fluctuations, since almost every country of Europe, as a general rule, adopts the natural policy of supplying its wants by its own labor and upon its own soil. The Philadelphia Journal would then have us look at home for the principal market for our products, and that market it tells us "can be secured only by the development of the manufacturing and mining interests of the East." Ah! good friends, your philanthropy towards us has its motive in a selfish feeling, and we think we can see a remedy which should begin "nearer to home." Why go to the East to make our home market, from six hundred to a thousand miles off? Why not adopt the natural policy of European countries and supply our wants on our own soil by our own labor? There is not an article which conduces to the health, happiness, honor, or prosperity of the West, in relation to which we may not be perfectly independent of the East. The Philadelphia Journal miscalculates the importance of its own position and mistakes our degree of dependence. It tells us that so long as the Atlantic cities "import manufactures in such excessive quantities from abroad, draining the country of money to pay for them, the West, in the absence of an adequate home market for her surplus products, must continue poor." Now if we take the Journal's advice and look our difficulties fully and calmly in the face, we shall arrive at the conclusion that the East is a dangerous neighbor tempting us with useless but expensive luxuries, draining our money in repayment and refusing the barter of our homely necessaries of life unless we put down the prices. The real meaning of all this is, let the West produce more and more, and sell cheaper and cheaper; let the West build up the Eastern manufacturers and support the importers, and they will give us twenty five cents a bushels, perhaps, for our grain and furnish us silks and laces, wines and brandy in return at fabulous rates!

No; the true remedy for the depression at the West is to increase the consumers within her own borders, and encourage Western mechanics and manufacturers. There is hardly hope in the Pandora's box which the East offers to us—nothing but a cohort of disasters, to avoid which would be our lasting gain. Let the West make her own hats, shoes, clothes, cottons, and cloths; divert the occupation of her producing classes into consumers; dig her iron and mine her coal; build forges and bloomeries, grist mills, give us the clang of the trip-hammer and the music of the steam-gauge; import what we cannot produce directly through New Orleans, so that we will have the interior transportation, the storage, and commissions on all—this is the secret of the true prosperity of the West. Let her do what the Journal says Eastern capitalists prefer to do—"have their means invested under their own eye, whereof the return is small; they have at least the consolation of knowing that it is secure." We would not be understood as dissenting from the assertion of our Philadelphia friend that the prosperity and growth of the East produce corresponding advantages to the West; nor do we deny the sentiment that the interests of the whole country are indissolubly connected, and there can be no antagonism between the different sections that is not suicidal. We may however, with great propriety, defend our section from the crushing burdens of those vast importations, the profits on which build up the large cities of the East at the expense of the very life-blood of the interior. Our internal trade must be judiciously regulated, as we would have our foreign commerce adjusted by a permanent policy which would keep our specie at home. The Eastern States have built themselves up by manufactures and commerce, and the Southern Atlantic States are prospering by the aid of their cotton, while the West has tilled the soil too exclusively, and must now build up home markets around her by the diffusion of labor through all the various avocations of life.

We love our common country, and in these remarks we are actuated by no sectional spirit. We will aid the great commercial States in the revision of the tariff, and the South in any measures which may lend to give permanence to the price of her great staples. But in our domestic intercourse we ought to apply rules as stringent as we are prepared to do with foreign nations. The policy which protects our national manufactures from ruinous foreign competition should be applied to guard the West from the exactions of the speculators and middlemen of the East. New York, Philadelphia, Boston, and Baltimore are glutted with the products of Europe which enrich the merchants of London, Liverpool, Paris, Lyons, &c., by exhausting the precious metals almost to the very point of supply, and this deranges business and produces a tight state of affairs in the Eastern cities. So, too, our great West has bought extravagantly from the East, and, to pay for our folly, our pockets and our granaries have both been depleted. Is it any wonder then that the West is crippled? The New York and Philadelphia papers point to the dangers of excessive importations from Europe keeping the balance of trade against our country. By a parity of reasoning we show that the foolish dependence of the West upon the East for supplies, which we can control at home if we will, has been the first great cause of that depression, which the Philadelphia Journal points out, but for which it offers no adequate remedy.

In the new capitol extension at Washington, the committee rooms are above ground; in the old they were under the main building. We may hope for less of a basement from the change.

Blondin crossed Niagara on Wednesday night. It was so dark when he returned that he was not seen until after he had reached the American shore.

ARRIVAL OF THE AFRICA.

NEW YORK, Sept. 1.

The steamship Africa from Liverpool the 20th ult., arrived here at 11 o'clock this morning. Her commercial advices have been anticipated by the arrival of the Jason at St. John's. The papers received furnish the following additional advices to those contained in the St. John's dispatch: It was rumored at Paris that Marshal Canrobert and Nail had fought a duel, in which the latter was killed.

The long pending trial of Dr. Smethurst is concluded. He was sentenced to be hung. The testimony elicited at the trial showed that Dr. Smethurst had got up a fictitious marriage with Miss Banks, having at the time a wife living, and slowly poisoning her for the sake of her money.

The builders' strike was continued at London.

John Edward Buller, of the firm of Buller & Smart, Solicitors, of London, has absconded. He is a defaulter to the amount of £100,000.

France.—The Emperor Napoleon has ordered two government steamers to proceed to Algeria and Guiana to bring back the political exiles. The Paris correspondent of the London News intimates that the news from Italy had much to do with the Emperor's amnesty, and that the impossibility of carrying out the peace of Villafranca in accordance with the views of Austria had made Napoleon reflect seriously on the necessity of rallying the men of all parties about his standard.

The projected fortifications at Antwerp were exciting increased attention and uneasiness at Paris.

Italy.—The Chevalier Farini had quitted Modena for Parma to assume the dictatorship offered him. The municipality had issued a proclamation expressing unanimous desire for this, and the population evinced great enthusiasm. The government had purchased four thousand rifles, and invited the disbanded corps of the riflemen of the Alps to take service under Parma. A decree had been issued at Bologna declaring all the citizens of Romagna, without distinction of religion, equal in law and in the exercise of their political rights. Father Gavazzi had been preaching at Bologna.

John Moody, second mate of the ship Mary, of Bath, had been committed in England on the charge of willful murder in killing, on board that ship, while it was lying in the Tyne, a seaman named Daniel Withem.

The steamer Europa arrived out on the afternoon of the 20th ult.

Austria.—It was reported from Vienna that the Emperor was getting impatient at the delay in the restoration of the Grand Dukes, and that the Austrian corps d'armee was to be concentrated near Rovigo on the road to the Legations and the city of Modena.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 1.

General Lane, in a private letter says, in relation to the Presidency, that he is content to place himself in the hands of his friends and will take no step to bring himself before the people as a candidate.

HENDERSON, Ky., Sept. 1.

Lewis Leonard shot Wm. Elam, a wealthy farmer of this vicinity, through the breast last evening. Leonard has been arrested. Elam was the Democratic candidate at the late election for the Legislature. His situation is critical.

SATURDAY, SEPT. 3, 1859.

Hon. Augustus R. Sollers of Calvert county, Md., who formerly represented the Sixth District of the State as a Whig, and has since been attached to the American party, has caught the infection of latter publishing, and says:

I am *forced* into the ranks of the Democratic party, in spite of the prejudices engendered by twenty years of active opposition, because I behold in that party the only bulwark of Southern rights, the only political organization capable of stemming the tide of Northern fanaticism, and of supporting in their integrity the Constitution and the Union.

The questionable virtue which yields to such gentle force has more than half consented. How can Mr. Sollers be true to the principles of his "twenty years of active opposition" to Democracy and subject himself now to its loathsome, sank embrace? The ultraism of the South and the fanaticism of the North are those elements of "irrepressible antagonism" which demagogues seek to keep in constant agitation, while a conservative opposition is now in a position to hold both in check and insure the golden mean of rational legislation. The action of the representative branch of the next Congress must be controlled by those who have the will, the ability, and the determination to stem "the tide of Northern fanaticism," and to resist the wild encroachments of those Southern extremists who counsel the reopening of the African slave trade, and thus, in the most practical manner, support "in their integrity the Constitution and the Union." Mr. Sollers is a poor soldier who throws down his musket and deserts to the enemy because his flank is menaced by another foe. This proposition is like that suggested to King John and Philip Augustus before the walls of Angiers, to knit their powers and raze the town, and after fight who shall be king of it! What can conservatism gain by alliance with Democracy to beat down Republicanism, for when victory is achieved Mr. Sollers will find himself where he was twenty years ago. We think he has taken counsel of his fears rather than his judgment, and, like a Hull at Malden, surrenders to the allied tories and Indians without a blow! He will find the true position of all patriotic men laid down in the letter which the Hon. Thomas Swann of the State addressed to the late jubilee held in Memphis, to celebrate the recent Opposition victory in Tennessee. From that latter we extract as follows:

The time is fast approaching when a grave issue will again be presented to the American people. That issue will be the most momentous which has arisen since the foundation of our government. You have anticipated its importance in the decided expression of the public sentiment of Tennessee.

Shall this government exist as a great *national* confederation, or shall it degenerate into a mere association of States alienated by local interests and separated from each other by sectional and geographical lines?

No attentive observer of the progress of events for the last three years can have looked without concern upon the complications which are daily springing up, and the downward tendency which is already too apparent in the administration of the affairs of this government. A point has been reached which must soon prove that the feeling of discontent, now slumbering only for the occasion to call it forth, is not confined to the gallant State of Tennessee.

Occupying the center of the Union—recognizing no guide but the Constitution—claiming for all the States alike, as the only guaranty of safety, the strictest observance of the terms and conditions of our national compact—Maryland has, on more than one occasion, given earnest of the principles she will advocate, and the banner under which she feels it her duty to enlist. Opposition to a separation of this government from the people, and as a consequence the wanton prostration of our agricultural, manufacturing, and industrial interests—opposition to pecuniary rewards for partisan services—opposition to extravagant and useless expenditures of the people's money—opposition to sectionalism and the continued agitation of the slavery question—these are some of the grounds on which the present dominant party in the State of Maryland tender to their brethren of Tennessee a cordial cooperation in their noble effort to bring back the Government to its original purity.

Believing as we all must do that old party lines have become virtually extinct, and that a union of all good men for the sake of the Union must soon take place, upon what common and satisfactory basis can these discontented elements be brought to unite?

The glorious victory in Tennessee has already answered this question. The conservative voters of your State have raised the banner of *Opposition*, and under that banner masses are ready to enter the contest—to make common cause against common adversaries. The people of this country, tired of the misrule into which they have so long been oppressed, clamor for *national* men—*conservative* men—men who will consent to become the faithful exponents of the true theory and principles of this government, and will devote themselves fearlessly to the great work of reform so indispensable to our prosperity and safety in the future.

Your proposed celebration of the recent victory in Tennessee is a move in the right direction. It will have its effect in every State in the Union. Let the name of "Opposition" be taken up and reechoed as the rallying call for national and true men of all parties; and when the time shall have arrived, let this great brotherhood speak in a tone and language to make itself heard and respected.

We commend these sentiments to Mr. Sollers and others who like him are afraid of the influence of Northern sectionalism and yet shut their eyes to the fact that the same fruits of continual agitation are ripening in the South. We believe that a vigorous stand made against party organizations as they now exist will break them down, and from them will spring up a healthy sentiment of broad national conservatism. From the nettle danger we may pluck the flower security. At any rate, a vigorous effort to save the country from demagogues, even if unsuccessful, is more glorious and patriotic than an inglorious surrender without an effort.

The Washington States has frequently expressed its willingness to do without any platform of principles, and has been earnestly engaged in showing that platforms have been a mistake from the beginning—false contrivances to popularize small names. This is scarcely complimentary to Polk and Pierce, who were elected solely as the representatives of platforms — the principles of which, however, they soon forgot or neglected; nor does it speak highly for Buchanan, who identified himself with the Cincinnati platform so completely that his individuality was absolutely lost sight of. While the States is correct in saying that "a platform cannot make a good President out of a bad or incompetent man"—as witness Polk with the declaration that "our title to the whole of Oregon is clear and unquestionable," the pugnacious election cry of "54 40 or fight," and the final surrender of several degrees of territory—still, unknown and untried men must have them, or the people will not trust the nominees. The Charleston News goes even further than the States; and in an article, after arguing the expediency of pressing the question of Congressional protection to slave property in the Territories, says:

The true Southern position as to the convention and the Presidential *election*—we refer more now to our true *tactics* than to the ulterior *principles* involved—is: Away with both Douglas and a SLAVE CODE!

That will be the dodge for 1860, if the Southern managers can work it then. Party tactics will win the race, so to the devil with principles! Democracy must win. There are about one hundred millions of dollars annually at stake, in the distribution of which it must have a hand. And this is called "the true Southern position" by a newspaper published at the metropolis of the State which John C. Calhoun once represented! Times have sadly changed and men have awfully degenerated.

We were mistaken in saying that Mr. Douglas does not allude to the Dred Scott decision in his copy-righted Essay. He does speak of it, but is opposed to paying any practical respect to it.

We are not at all surprised at the illtemper manifested by our neighbor of the Democrat upon the subject of this now notorious Essay. It concerns him and his paper very nearly. The political career of his Democrat has been a constant succession of ups and downs, although its ability has certainly been uniform and unquestionable. Until within the last two years, it steadily kept its place as the recognized and acknowledged leader of the Kentucky Democracy, with no rival near its throne. Then it took the right side of the Lecompton question and, as a necessary and immediate consequence, lost favor with the Democracy, being superceded in Democratic regard by its neighbor the Courier. After a time it regained its position of Democratic supremacy by its zealous support of Mr. Douglas and what was understood to be Mr. Douglas's views upon the subject of slavery in the Territories. Now however Mr. Douglas, in his famous Harper's Magazine Essay, has taken such a position, that the Democrat, if it still adheres to him as it seems determined to do, will inevitably be left without a party in the State. The wheel has revolved, and the Courier is once more at the top. If the Democrat isn't cursing Douglas in its secret heart, it can be restrained only by its profound piety.

The day has passed by, in politics, when men can conceal their sentiments. If politicians are with them in sentiment, the people wish to know it, and so also if they are against them. They don't like the policy of "carrying water on both shoulders."—*Courier.*

Well, Governor Magoffin certainly has not concealed his sentiments, though the Courier has been compelled by the "pressure on its columns" to conceal them from its readers. Now the people most assuredly want to know who are with them and who are against them in sentiment, and they don't like the policy of carrying water on both shoulders. The Courier said before the election that Mr. Magoffin was all right on the squatter-sovereignty question; since the inauguration, Gov. Magoffin has fully endorsed the views of Senator Douglas on that subject. The question then is, did the Governor or the Courier try the dexterous feat of toting the aqueous fluid on both scapulæ? Did the Courier conceal the heresy of its candidate, or did the candidate deceive the Courier and all the Linn Boyd faction?

Our types yesterday made us ask "which of the Democratic courts are to go into mourning—is the Boyd faction to don the sables, or must the Breckinridge cabal get their *weapons* ready?" We wrote *weepers*, and beg to apologise for even the shadow of a reference to those bayonets which Gov. Magoffin will resort to before he asks Congress to interfere to protect Southern rights of property in the common territory of the nation.

The last Democratic State convention in Wisconsin passed resolutions endorsing Buchanan, denounced factitious disorganizers—was Douglas hit?—and postponed the election of delegates to Charleston until the 22d of February, 1860, to which time the convention adjourned. The Douglas men fully expected to be able to elect Douglas delegates, but were disappointed.

We see it stated that Mr. Douglas was presented by the Harpers with ten or fifteen thousand copies of their Magazine containing his essay on squatter-sovereignty. We wonder how many of them he will distribute in the South.

The late Territorial Democratic Convention in Nebraska was clamorous for admission into the Union, when the whole population would not entitle the Territory to a single legislative representative in most of the old States. There are patriots within its borders who are willing to assume the cares of office, and therefore the Convention passed the following:

Resolved, That, by virtue of the provisions of the treaty of 1803 for the purchase of Louisiana, and by the provisions of the Federal Constitution, the "inhabitants" of this Territory have the right to demand admission into the Union, as of right, and we are in favor of such admission as a sovereign State, with such boundaries as the people may prescribe, as "soon as possible," and we believe that time has now arrived.

We think it will not hurt Nebraska to stay at school a little longer in the primary department. If we know the feelings of the next Congress, no new Territory will be admitted during its term, unless its population shall be equal to the ratio of Congressional representation.

The Springfield (Mass.) Republican, in a ruder and more unmannerly paragraph than we expected to see in that usually courteous and always able paper, sneers at us as having requested the Republicans to unite with the Southern Opposition in the election of a Southern American to the Speakership of the House of Representatives. The Republican surely knows, that, in our article to which it refers, we expressed a willingness that the whole Opposition in the House should unite in the election of either a Northern or a Southern man. We certainly think it exceedingly desirable to have an Opposition Speaker, if we can get one who will do justice to all sections and to his high office. We shall not urge the matter, however. The Northern Opposition may find that co-operation in the election is as important to them as it is to us, but, if they don't want it, let them by all means do the best they can without it.

"Occasional," the Washington correspondent of Forney's Press, says "the story that Senator Douglas was paid for his contribution to Harper' Magazine is absurd." We cannot see the absurdity of such a report. The political articles in the leading British Magazines are paid for liberally, and constitute an important feature of their contents. Douglas certainly did not desire to give his article the most extended publicity, or he would not have allowed it to be copyrighted. We are inclined to the opinion that the Harpers came down liberally for the speculation, as the members of the firm do not agree with the opinions advanced by the essayist. We think the New York publishers should now engage Col. Forney to write a biography of Buchanan, and get the editor of the Louisville Courier to contribute an article on Magoffin's inaugural—that will ease "the pressure on his columns."

The Georgia Democrats are getting very distrustful of the old Whigs who crept into their cheese and ate it out to the very parings, and like the Norwegian rats exterminated all other species. A letter is in round of publication among the papers of the State, written by a "whole soul Democrat," who is also said to be the son of a distinguished father of the same political faith, whose views are also presumed to be represented, in which the Hon. Alex. H. Stephens is charged with aspirations to the United States Senate, and in severe language denounced as a "hypocrite" to the public and to other aspirants for the same position. We have but little sympathy with Stephens; when a bad boy gets into dissolute company, the hemp is hackled and spun for his gibbet; he must either be a suicide or be strangled by his confederates in some quarrel over dividing the spoils.

Judge Ellis Lewis, of Pennsylvania, once decided against the validity of a will which cut off an annuity to the testator's widow if she married again, upon the ground that no impediments should be allowed to exist in forming marital relations. The Judge of course then will not be satisfied with the new Kansas constitution, by which the Woman's Rights party have secured the elective franchise to all spinsters of one and twenty and over. It is only by marriage that they can deprive themselves of the privilege. This will of course keep many women unmarried, for, when they once enjoy the luxury of political disputation, it will be hard for any man to induce them to forego it.

A writer in Frazer's Magazine thinks sympathetically of the worthy father of Dr. Chalmers, who, when he received his weekly or fortnightly letter from his distinguished son, carefully locked it up. By the time a little store had accumulated, his son came to pay him a visit, and then he broke all the seals and got the writer of the letters to read them. This is a good hint for our politicians to act upon. Let the Donnellys and Scotts keep all the missives they receive until the writers make visits, and then consult over the propriety of publishing them.

When we come to what constitutional right a Territory may have, what real power, one may dogmatise to little purpose. The Supreme Court will settle all questions as they come up.
Democrat.

Oh yes, the Supreme Court will settle all questions as they come up, and yet you insist that, if the Supreme Court decide that Southern men have a right to hold slave property in the Territories, the squatters must have the full privilege of saying whether the decision shall be upheld or trampled on. What's the use of judicial decisions if the mob are to revise them?

The Courier wants all the Democratic candidates for the U. S. Senatorship to speak out boldly, frankly, and independently upon the subject of slavery in the Territories. We presume the editor will not insist upon this speaking out more boldly and frankly than Mr. Magoffin did before the election. As he was perfectly satisfied with Mr. Magoffin's frankness, he should of course be satisfied with the same measure of frankness on their part. Will he be content if they endorse Mr. M.'s "written platform?"

The Monthly Rainbow and Meteorologist, published in Philadelphia by L. L. Chapman, is devoted to the origin and laws of elementary changes and their bearing upon various interests of mankind. Its precalculations of atmospheric changes are in most cases fully corroborated. We received the September number by mail yesterday, and find that from the morning of the 1st until 3 o'clock on the 2d the positive indications are given of a highly electric condition, which period includes the auroral display of Thursday night.

It is officially reported to the Emperor of the French that chloroform was used in 30,000 surgical operations in the Crimea by skilled assistant surgeons without a single death. A similar success has followed its administration at Solferino and Magenta; but in English hospitals there have been about 160 deaths in one-third of this number of operations in the Crimea. The London deaths from chloroform begin to be so common that coroner's inquests are rarely called for. Everything depends on the mode of administration.

STRUCK DUMB.—Certain papers in Kentucky appear to be struck dumb by Senator Douglas's recent essay in Harper on popular-sovereignty. They haven't a word to say about it. "Oh, no, they never mention it!"—*Courier.*

A certain paper in Louisville appears to be struck dumb by Gov. Magoffin's recent endorsement in his inaugural of Senator Douglas's recent essay in Harper on popular-sovereignty. It hasn't a word to say about it:

Oh, no, they never mention him,
Mag's name is never heard,
The types are now forbid to speak
That once familiar word.

When a young man steals a kiss from a Lowell girl, she blushes like a new blown rose, and says smartly: "You daren't do that twice more." The Boston girls hold still until they are well kissed, when they flare up, all at once, and say: "I should think you would be ashamed."—*Boston Exchange.*

Some of our Louisville girls might thus "flare up" after being kissed enough if they could ever decide in their own minds that they have been kissed enough.

A Philadelphia paper understands that there is "considerable pressure in the West." The only great "pressure" we have heard of is that upon the columns of our neighbors of the Courier, who can't possibly find room for the brief Inaugural of the Governor that they worked so like tigers to elect. Gentlemen of the Courier, are you good Magoffin men?

We have now in Harper's Magazine a copy-righted Essay of Mr. Douglas upon slavery in the Territories, and we guess we shall pretty soon have a copy-righted reply from Mr. Seward. Mr. Seward can write essays of a much higher order than Mr. Douglas can.

The German Democratic organ at Newark, N. J., rejoices at the nomination of Gen. Wright for Governor, as "a defeat of the aristocracy, of the hypocrisy of religion, and of the hypocrisy of Sabbath." They are getting along bravely in the State of Camden and Amboy.

Mr. Douglas has taken out a copy-right for his article on squatter sovereignty. May be he had better take out a copy-right or patent right for squatter sovereignty itself. We may also suggest to him the wisdom of getting up a patent packing machine for packing the Charleston convention.

Senator Douglas will speak at Columbus, Ohio, on Wednesday next, and the succeeding day at Cincinnati, on his way to Chicago. As he does this at the invitation of the State Committee, we may regard the Democracy of the Buckeye State as pledged to Douglas and popular sovereignty.

The "pressure on the columns" of the Courier is not yet relieved. Three days have passed, and it has not found room for Gov. Magoffin's inaugural. Why not issue it in a supplement.

Can anybody tell what it is that has put so suddenly to death the Louisville Courier's zeal for the election of Mr. Guthrie to the Presidency?

Let the editors of the Cincinnati Enquirer either learn to be civil or cease sending their sheet to our office—we don't care which.

The deaths at New Orleans for the week ending on Sunday last were 130. None of yellow fever.

It takes Dr. Bull to carry anything by storm. It was only the other day that he introduced to the public his *Vegetable Worm Destroyer*, and its fame has already spread like fire in a dry stable. The pleasant form of candy in which it is prepared pleases the children, its prompt and happy effects please the mothers, and its cheapness pleases the fathers.—*Bardstown (Ky.) Gazette.* d&w1

The auroral display of Friday morning was more sublimely grand than that of the preceding Sunday night. South of east, the heavens were illuminated with a silver glow surpassing in brilliance any moonshine, and rendering it perfectly easy to read a newspaper at 1 o'clock. We wish we had seen the card of E. Meriam, in the New York Times, before this occurred. He says the aurora light sometimes is composed of threads like the silken warp of a web; these sometimes become broken and fall to the earth, and possess exquisite softness and a silvery lustre, and he denominates these as the products of a silkery of the skies. *He once obtained a small piece which he preserved.* Had we known this, we should have filled our cellar with the silver sheen of yesterday morning, which would have supplied the place of gas for the next quarter. The auroral current seemed to set strongly towards the north-west, and as the luminous clouds passed over the zenith, the soft and delicate radiance trembled and danced till it waked up a bright rosy flash, and floating onward it deepened into a brilliant crimson, while the hues assumed fantastic and wierd combinations imitating the changes on a kaleidoscope. The morning star shone through the silver veil in the east, and the whole illuminated empyrean presented this dazzling sight until it paled before the coming twilight. There were not many bluish rays or sheaves visible, but the pulsations and waves from the north towards the south were frequent. About three o'clock there was a complete semicircle of light arched from the south-east to the north-west, varying in color from a delicate violet to a deep crimson, through which the blue waves seemed to be playing a game of romps.

As we were seated on an upper porch, viewing this gorgeous shifting of the scenery of heaven by angel hands, as some one has beautifully said of a similar sight, we remembered that Prof. Bache, at the late meeting of the Scientific Association, had expressed an opinion that there was a connection between the aurora and solar spots, and that the spots on the sun have been recently reported to be unusually large and numerous, so that his theory is confirmed. There are many points to which we trust scientific attention has been directed during the past week, as affording a clue to the cause of this phenomenon. Were magnetic needles influenced, and did the electricity pass over the telegraph wires in waves, or a steady, continuous stream? What were the variations of the thermometer? We may remark that the chickens left their roosts before 1 o'clock, and one of our pigeons took an early start from her brood of squabs, and fluttered about without exactly understanding why she had been awakened at that unusual hour from her bed of straw. One of our neighbors has a cow which goes out on some of the commons to pass the night, and always returns a little before sunrise to the milking. We heard Brindle's well known, measured tread about half-past 2 o'clock, and she gave a lowing greeting to the auroral illumination as she turned down an alley toward her shed. Has there been an autumnal fete up above, and was this gorgeous appearance the royal train of the Queen of Night as she passed proudly on to meet her guests? Or, has Iris upset the cauldron in which she mixes the colors of the rainbow, and was this stream of variegated brilliants the waste resulting from the carelessness of Juno's messenger?

KENTUCKY SCHOOL FOR THE BLIND.—The next session of this institution will commence on the 20th day of September. The Legislature of Kentucky has made provision in this school for the education of all the blind children and youth in the State, and for those whose sight is so imperfect that they cannot learn to read in the ordinary manner. All such children of suitable age and good moral character are received and educated at the expense of the Institution, which is a State school, equally free to the rich and the poor. The pupils are instructed in vocal and instrumental music and in the branches usually taught in the public schools and academies of the State. They are generally very happy and industrious, and many of them make wonderful advancement in their studies, and qualify themselves to be teachers of music, mathematics, and other branches of learning. The Institution is under the management of a board of trustees, consisting of several of the most enlightened and benevolent citizens of the State, some of whom have been connected with the board ever since the origin of the Institution in the year 1842.

Application for the admission of pupils may by made to the Superintendent, B. M. Patten, Esq, Louisville, who will cheerfully communicate any needed information respecting the Institution.

Editors in Kentucky will, by giving this notice an insertion in their papers, confer a favor upon the blind that will be most gratefully appreciated.

FURTHER BY THE AFRICA.

NEW YORK, Sept. 1, P. M.

Zurich, Friday, Aug. 19.—Yesterday a conference took place between the Plenipotentiaries of France and Austria.

A messenger of the French Cabinet has arrived here and has departed again for Paris.

At the banquet given by Count Colloredo, M. Dowbs proposed the health of the Emperor of Austria, and Count Colloredo proposed as a toast the permanence of the friendship between Austria and Switzerland and the Government of Zurich.

In the next sitting of the conference it is supposed that the question of the boundary of Lombardy and her participation in the Austrian debt will be settled.

To-day there was a conference between M. Debourquenev and M. de Sambrois, the French and Sardinian Plenipotentiaries.

France, Paris, Aug. 19.—The Moniteur of this morning contains a decree to the effect that foreign shares and securities may be negotiated at the Bourse after two fifths of their value have been paid up. Previously it was necessary that seven-tenths should be paid.

The Moniteur further announces that their Imperial Majesties arrived yesterday at Tarbes and proceeded to the villa of M. Fould. They were received with great enthusiasm by the population. The Pays of this morning says that Marshal Canrobert has left for Vichy, where he will remain for some days before resuming his duties as commander of the corps d'armee, the headquarters of which are at Nancy. The Patria announces the departure of Marshal Neil for Toulouse, where he will preside at the sitting of the Council General of the Department. The bourse closed with firmness, rentes being 69f 15c.

Marseilles, Thursday, August 18.—General Garibaldi arrived on the 16th inst. at Modena. It is confirmed that he is charged with the command of the Tuscan army. The fete of Napoleon was celebrated at Florence by a solemn mass at the Cathedral, at which the ministers and members of the National Assembly and the officers of the staff were present.

Signor Katassi has suspended the publication of the Catholica at Genoa.

Modena, August 18.—Yesterday the Chevalier Farina quitted Modena for Parma and Piacenza to accept the Dictatorship offered to him. The municipality issued a public proclamation expressing their unanimous desire for this. The enthusiasm of the population was very great, and Parma and Piacenza were illuminated.

Vienna, Friday, Aug 19.—Since the return of the Emperor to Vienna no council of the ministers still in power has been held.

The official Wiener Zeitung contains a list of numerous military promotions and distinctions made on account of the battle of Solferino.

It is stated that the Minister of the Interior, Baron Bach, will be appointed Ambassador at Rome. Other changes in the Cabinet are expected to take place. A letter from Vienna says that some of the regiments of the army of Italy, which were to have returned, have received counter orders and will remain in Venetia. This has been construed by some as an intention on the part of Austria to make an armed intervention shortly in the Duchies, but information derived from a good source refutes any such intention on the part of the Imperial Government. The Imperial family of Austria shows the greatest sympathy for the deposed sovereigns and is making every diplomatic exertion to procure their restoration. A second councillor attached to the foreign office has left for Zurich to stimulate the zeal of the Austrian plenipotentiaries and new dispatches have been forwarded to Count Colloredo on the subject of the measures to be adopted for effecting, as soon as possible, the much dreaded restoration of the Archdukes.

FROM CHINA AND JAPAN.—We learn from a correspondent under the date of Shanghai, June 14th (confirming the news received by the steamship Etna), that the English fleet under the command of Admiral Hope had left Shanghai for the Gulf of Peehele, embracing about 17 ships of all classes, from frigates to gun boats, and having on board a strong force to meet any resistance, should it be made, to Hon. Mr. Bruce, the English Minister going up to Pekin according to the provisions of the treaty. The Imperial Commissioners, however, who have had frequent interviews with the American, French, and English Ministers, persist in asserting there will be no opposition, and they are believed to be sincere. The American and French Ministers, it is reported, will soon leave for the same destination. All are said to act in perfect harmony and good feeling.

The Mississippi was sent to Simoda, Japan, to take the Japanese Ambassadors to the United States. Upon reaching Simoda it was found that there was so strong an opposition from one party to the proposed breaking up of all the ancient policy of the empire, that the Ministers thought it expedient to defer the execution of the measure till February, 1860, when it is confidently asserted the Ambassadors will go. In the meantime we hear that there has been a change in the Japanese Ministry; and as the new King is but a boy 15 years old it cannot be predicted what a year may bring forth.

Mr. Harris, our Minister to Japan, is now at Shanghai, but will soon return in the Mississippi, and establish himself at Kanagawa, a few miles out of Jeddo, or in Jeddo itself. Since he has been here, a gold snuff box, a present from the Queen of England, in recognition of his services to the English Embassy in negotiating the English treaty, was formally delivered to him on board the Mississippi by Mr. Alcock, the English Consul General for Japan. Mr. Harris, yielding to the necessities of American commerce, has appointed Gen. Dorr, of Boston, Consul at Kanagawa, and Mr. Walsh Consul at Nagasaki. At times, from 20 to 30 ships are seen lying in the harbor, some of which are American. Mr. Harris thinks, as do others, that the rush will be too great for a time, before Japan shall be able to develop her resources and adapt herself to foreign commerce.

It will be significant of the future that a mail steamer will soon run monthly between Shanghai and Japan.

There is a report that the Russian Minister has been mobbed and murdered in Pekin, but it wants confirmation.

A regular shipping list of Nagasaki is published in the Shanghai Herald.

[Special Dispatch to the Missouri Republican.]

KANSAS CITY, August 31.

One of the papers published in this place today contains information from which it appears that more of the Indian tribes who range along the Arkansas are becoming mischievous.

In the desert beyond that river a train of Mr. Wheeler, from Albuquerque, New Mexico, was stopped by them and half the property in it taken. The Camanches and Arrapahoes did it. They and other tribes are much displeased at not receiving their customary presents from Government.

BOSTON, Sept. 2.

The auroral display of last night was so brilliant after midnight that ordinary print could be read by its light. It considerably impeded working of telegraph lines, and its effects were continued up to noon of to-day. The auroral current from East to West was so regular that the operators on the Eastern lines could send messages to this city without the usual batteries being applied; the same extraordinary effect was apparent on the National telegraph wires between Philadelphia and Pittsburg.

The editor of the Louisville Democrat has spoken out at last upon the subject of Gov. Magoffin's inaugural. He approves it. When will the Courier open *its* mouth?

Our neighbor of the Democrat says "very crude notions have existed as to our Territorial policy." This is true; but it was hardly worth our neighbor's while to tell it to his readers.

See advertisement in another column, of Agents Wanted for "Lossing's Pictorial Field-Book of the Revolution."

M. Grabier de Cassagnac, in the Paris Pays of August 14, states the following to have been the object of the Italian campaign:

The object of the campaign being to put an end to revolutionary ferments by giving reasonable satisfaction to oppressed populations, the best means to suppress old germs was, therefore, not to create new ones. In one word, to fight battles in Italy, without disturbing the peace of Europe; reduce the possessions of Austria without touching the principle of her power; to satisfy the patriotic feelings of the peninsula without granting anything to revolutionary principles, and strengthening the nations without enfeebling their Kings. Such was the object of the campaign.

MANIFESTO FROM FERNANDO WOOD.—The New York News, Ex-Mayor Wood's organ, says:

It may relieve all concerned of some anxiety upon the subject to have it authoritatively stated that Mr. Wood, if he lives, will be the Democratic candidate for Mayor next December, and to add that there is no compromise and no other position, city, State, or national that could induce him to swerve from this purpose. Those who desire to defeat his election are thus notified in time, that they may make all necessary arrangements and combinations.

The New York correspondent of the Charleston Mercury has the following piece of news:

"Senator Benjamin of Louisiana has succeeded in negotiating a loan of $1,500,000 in England for the Tehuantepec route. One of his partners in the enterprise is Major Arnold Harris, of Washington; but the American citizen who has the largest finger in the Tehuantepec pie is Senator Douglas, to whom the success of Benjamin's negotiation was a god send. Douglas, while here, was much distressed with the prospects of his speculative maneuvres in that quarter. I have not seen the fact of Senator Benjamin's financial achievement mentioned in any paper, though it may have escaped my notice."

ARRIVAL OF THE OVERLAND MAIL.

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 2.

The overland mail of the 12th ult. has arrived. Business is inactive, and prices are unchanged.

W. P. Wilkins, the District Attorney of Sutter county and candidate for the Legislature, was shot on the 9th by Judge May, whose daughter Wilkins had seduced.

Broderick addressed the largest meeting ever held in Sacramento on the 9th. He made a full expose of the bargain and sale arrangement of the last Senatorial election.

A convention of Carson Valley framed a constitution for a provisional government. It declares Carson Valley independent of Utah, and gives the name of Nevada to the Territory.

Victoria dates received to the 6th. The Island of San Juan, between Vancouver's and the main land, claimed by our government as a part of Washington Territory, has been occupied by sixty United States troops by order of General Harney. Governor Douglas issued a protest, claiming the Island for the British Crown. He also dispatched some armed vessels and 200 sappers and miners.

The United States vessels Massachusetts, Jeff Davis, Shubrick, and Active, and the British vessels Tribune, Satelite, and Plumper were either anchored off the island or were in its immediate vicinity.

It was unofficially stated at Victoria that the matter would be compromised by a joint occupancy of the island until the British and United States Governments could be advised of the existing state of affairs.

General Harney was expected at San Juan on the 5th of August.

Fraser river mining news are encouraging. $75,000 in gold had reached Victoria within a fortnight.

Advices from Oregon state that the Palose Indians are harassing Lieut. Mullen's wagon road expedition, destroying mile posts and burning the grass at all the camping grounds.

The Los Angelos Vineyard of the 15th gives an account of a battle between 50 troops under Maj Armistead and 400 Mohave Indians on the 4th ult., in which about 50 Indians were killed.

NEW YORK, Sept. 2.

The North American Telegraph Association is now in session at the St. Nicholas Hotel in this city. There are present from the American Telegraph Company Peter Cooper, Cyrus W. Field, Hiram O. Alden, Francis Morris, Robt. W. Russell, and J. H. Purdy; from the Western Union Telegraph Company, Hiram Sibley, Isaac R. Elwood, and Anson Stager; from the New Orleans and Ohio Telegraph Company, Dr. N. Green and George L. Douglas; from the New York, Albany, and Buffalo Electric Magnetic Telegraph Company, T. S. Faxton and J. D. Reid; from the Atlantic and Ohio Telegraph Company, J. H. Berryhill and David Brooks; from the Illinois and Mississippi and Chicago and Mississippi Telegraph Company, J. D. Caton; and from the Montreal Co., O. S. Wood.

We understand that the Association, which embraces all the leading telegraph lines of the country excepting two, have under consideration several propositions which are calculated to effect changes in the business of telegraphing between the North and South upon the seaboard.

We also understand that the proceedings thus far have been harmonious.

Messrs. J. H. Purdy and David Brooks represent the interests of Philadelphia.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 2.

The scoundrel who recently brought fifteen young ladies from Philadelphia to New York, under the pretence of taking them South as school and music teachers and then robbed them of their money and baggage, was arrested here to-night by Chief of Police Goddard and Lieut. of Police McHenry. He was recognized as Hiram P. Leslie, heretofore temporarily employed as a laborer in the Patent Office. Some of our citizens had been swindled by him. His valise contained a large number of letters from various parts of the country, one of which showed that he had traveled and was extensively engaged in dishonest schemes. He has a wife living in Washington. Two large traveling trunks claimed by him are at the express office and are supposed to contain many valuables belonging to his victims. He has been committed to await the requisition of the Governor of New York.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 2.

Philip Reed, Postmaster at Poolesville, Md., has been arrested by the United States Marshal on a charge of embezzling letters from the mail. He was examined before Commissioner Henan today and held in $1,000 bail to answer.

NASHVILLE, Sept. 2.

There was a difficulty at Hopkinsville, Ky., this morning between W. W. Weston and Capt. James Jackson, late candidate for Congress, in which the former was shot and instantly killed.

[From the London Times.]

THE DUCHIES AND FRANCE.—The "young Grand Duke of Tuscany" has arrived in Paris and has been not only graciously received by the Emperor but requested to remain in Paris to await events. We see no reason to complain on behalf of the Tuscan people of the "young Grand Duke" having been received as courteously by the Emperor as the Representatives of the National Government on a recent occasion; but we are at a loss to understand what is meant by the events which the young man is invited to await. The only events which can possibly concern him have already taken place.

The telegram received at the foreign office yesterday, and which we were enabled to publish in our evening edition, leaves no further doubt of the will of the people of Tuscany with regard to their future destinies as a State.

The National Assembly elected according to the law of 1848—the law which the Grand Duke Leopold himself had promulgated, and which, therefore, having regard to its author and to its date, may be fairly assumed to be neither too Democratic in its franchises, nor (to meet Mr. Disraeli's objection) too Whig in its limitations—the National Assembly, we say, representing fairly and faithfully the property and intelligence, the rural as well as (or even more than) the town population of the State (as the statistics which we publish in another part of our paper sufficiently prove), has declared, by a unanimous vote, "that the dynasty of Lorraine can be neither recalled nor accepted to reign in Tuscany;" and a resolution has been brought forward by seven of the most distinguished deputies, to the effect "that the Assembly declares it to be the firm will of Tuscany to form a strong part of the kingdom of Italy, under the constitutional sceptre of Victor Emanuel."

England can have no objection to the establishment of a powerful and united kingdom in North ern Italy, or to the fusion of the States of Central Italy with the constitutional kingdom of Sardinia and Lombardy. For England has no other policy in Italy than the policy which recommends itself to the feelings and interests and wishes of the Italian people.

In Modena we learn that Signor Farini has opened the National Assembly, and in the act of laying down a dictatorship most bravely and purely exercised, made an appeal to Europe, to which we are persuaded England, at least, will not be deaf. "We are ready," said this noble-minded Italian statesman, "to give to the civilized world all the guarantees of order and peace, conditionally that liberty be assured to us, and that Italy shall belong to the Italians." This we know is the sole and supreme desire of the citizens of Parma and of the Legations. It is the express desire of the present Government of England and of the English people. England has nothing to disavow, no intrigues to hide, no designs to mask. If there be any opposition, secret or avowed, on the part of any European power to the national will of the Italian people, assuredly it will not proceed from England.

[For the Louisville Journal.]

METEOROLOGICAL TABLE, FOR THE MONTH OF AUGUST, 1859.

Day of month.	Morning.	2 o'clock P. M.	Evening.	Mean temperature.	Barometer.	Rain-gauge.	Course of wind.	Remarks.
1	69	78	76	74	29.41	.12	s. w.	Cloudy.
2	66	80	84	[illegible]	29.46		n. n. e.	Variable.
3	70	90	72	77	29.50	.60	s. w.	Cloudy.
4	74	74	79	77	29.39	.52	w. s. w.	Do.
5	64	[illegible]	76	74	29.53		s. e. w.	Variable.
6	61	[illegible]	77	75	29.50		n. e.	Do.
7	57	85	79	74	29.50		n. n. e.	Clear.
8	56	91	84	77	29.48		s. s. e.	Do.
9	66	80	79	79	29.6		s. s. e.	Variable.
10	72	73	72	72	29.50	.60	s. e.	Cloudy.
11	70	80	76	76	29.40	1.47	w.	Do.
12	60	86	77	77	29.4		s. w.	Do.
13	65	87	80	78	29.42			
14	67	86	80	78	29.43		e. s. e.	Variable.
15	62	85	80	76	29.46		n. s.	Do.
16	62	80	80	77	29.52		e. n. e.	Do.
17	66	80	81	76	29.54		e. n. e.	Clear.
18	64	87	82	78	29.51		e. s. e.	Variable.
19	60	79	78	74	29.47		s.	Do.
20	57	78	71	69	29.5		n. n. e.	Do.
21	56	80	74	70	29.52		n. e.	Clear.
22	61	76	66	71	29.37		s. w.	Variable.
23	62	72	69	68	29.44	.44	s.	Cloudy.
24	60	79	73	71	29.4	1.82	w. s. w.	Do.
25	66	71	74	69	29.5		w. s. w.	Variable.
26	61	78	76	74	29.40		w. s. w.	Do.
27	62	73	70	69	29.54	.10	w. s. w.	Do.
28	66	67	65	65	29.45	.14		Cloudy.
29	54	70	66	63	29.60	.16	n. n. s.	Do.
30	60	74	71	64	29.61		n. n. e.	Clear.
31	57	70	71	69	29.41		n. w.	Do.
							s. w.	Variable.
				73.		6.50		

THE TROUBLES IN SOUTHERN KANSAS.

[Special Dispatch to the Cincinnati Gazette.]

LAWRENCE, KANSAS, Aug. 25.

Trouble is apprehended in Southern Kansas, especially in Linn county, with the Missourians. One of Montgomery's men named Wright, alias Pickles, was kidnapped from Kansas and taken over the line into Missouri for trial on an indictment presented by a grand jury for an old offence.

The people claim that the Amnesty Act passed by our Legislature for past offences releases Pickles, and Montgomery is rallying his forces to demand immediate and unconditional release, or he will march over and rescue him from the custody of the Missouri authorities.

Some young men who are members of Montgomery's company suddenly left this city a short time ago, and it is supposed that their old chief sounded the tocsin of war, and they have gone to his assistance.

MONDAY, SEPT. 5, 1859.

The significance of Gov. Magoffin's Inaugural, with respect to national politics, is not obscure. It is clearly Mr. Breckinridge's bid for the Charleston nomination. As such, the address is perhaps worthy of a little scrutiny.

A very little scrutiny indeed will show that Mr. Magoffin in behalf of his chief has within the brief space of a month thrown a complete somerset on the slavery question.

We presume that thousands and tens of thousands of the men who advocated Mr. Magoffin's election and voted for him will not hesitate to swear that in the canvass he asserted and endeavored to maintain the doctrine of absolute non-intervention. They certainly swore lustily to this effect at the time. In point of fact, Mr. Magoffin unquestionably did contend for the doctrine of absolute non-intervention throughout the canvass. He contended for it not in theory, indeed, but in practice. He advocated it on the score of expediency, not of principle. Practically, he agreed fully with Douglas. This it is quite too late for any candid person to dispute.

Now, however, Gov. Magoffin comes out unmistakably in favor of dissolving the Union, if, on a proper and necessary occasion, Congress shall refuse to intervene for the protection of slavery in the Territories. He leaps at one bound from the platform of Douglas to the platform of Brown and Davis and the rest of the disunion Democrats of the South. To be sure, the feat is accomplished under cover of a good deal of verbal dust raised out of the discarded point of non-intervention, but it is accomplished nevertheless. Let those who doubt this mark closely the subjoined extracts from the inaugural address.

After an extremely shallow and sophistical review of the history of the question of non-intervention, in which the real question as it now stands is not even recognized, the address proceeds as follows:

If the Republican party ever can succeed, it must be from the agitation of this sectional question in Congress. Instead, then, of fancying evils which may never happen—instead of non-action or unfriendly or unconstitutional legislation, which may never occur, and, if it does, may, and we believe it will, find an adequate remedy in the existing laws, the Constitution, and the Courts; instead of supposing that the Territorial legislatures will proceed contrary to all justice, experience, precedent, custom, and reason to disregard totally their uniform practice and all social and constitutional right and their refusal to pass or in enacting such laws—had we not better wait until they act or refuse to act? "Sufficient for the day is the evil thereof" is a very old and a very wise maxim. Have the rights of anybody yet been violated? Has any Territory yet passed laws detrimental to slave property? Has Kansas, with an overwhelming anti slavery majority, done it, even under all the ignorance, bloodshed, and excitement which has prevailed there upon the subject? Has any such disposition been manifested on the part of Nebraska? Has not New Mexico passed a strong slave code of laws? If, however, the necessity should arise, why not stand by the settlement agreed upon, and go to the courts instead of Congress? Has anything occurred to cause you to distrust that great tribunal which has given you the Dred Scott decision? It is the duty, and has ever been the pleasure, of those great men, justly renowned for their purity and patriotism, for their independence and industry, for their learning and wisdom, to study and to understand the constitution and laws, and under them to define and guard your rights. Will you be safer to take back your grievances to Congress, with a majority against you, than to appeal to *that* great sheet anchor of safety to our rights? Relying upon the strong arm, and appealing to the impartiality, the justice, and the firmness of the Supreme Court, had we not better wait until it has given its decision—when it decides that the constitution and the laws do not afford adequate protection, and that they can give no relief? WHEN THE NECESSITY OF THE CASE ARISES, WILL IT NOT BE TIME ENOUGH THEN TO GO TO CONGRESS AND MAKE YOUR SOLEMN AND IMPERATIVE DEMAND? Would it not be better to pursue this course than form imaginary ills which may never be realized—fly to those we know not of?

It is unnecessary to say that this is simply a sort of old woman's paraphrase of the position distinctly and sharply assumed by the Opposition of Kentucky in the late canvass. It amounts merely to the declaration that Congress ought not to be asked to intervene for the protection of slave property in the Territories until all the other lawful agencies of protection fail. It is the view which Mr. Bell advocated and which Mr. Magoffin opposed from the beginning to the end of the canvass.

The inaugural, however, is not content with this indirect assertion of the doctrine of intervention for protection, "when the necessity of the case arises." It continues:

Brought together by a common sense of danger, should we not take up a common position of self-preservation? Planting ourselves upon the great principle that this government was framed to protect the weak against the strong—standing firmly and side by side upon the broad ground that it has the power, and that it is its duty in all the departments—Executive, LEGISLATIVE and Judicial—to protect us in the full enjoyment of our negro property as well as other kinds of property guaranteed to us by the Constitution; whenever it fails to do that, it fails in the great purpose for which it was created. In that event, HAVING MADE OUR DEMAND and afforded full time for reflection—having made an appeal in vain to the justice, the reason, and the patriotism of a reckless, fanatical and sectional majority at the ballot box, we have but one course to pursue in discharging our duties to ourselves and our children. When we no longer live as equals in this government, when we can no longer obtain our rights, guaranteed to us by the Constitution, as the worthy sons of the illustrious patriots of the revolution, WE HAVE BUT ONE OTHER DESPERATE RESORT, BUT ONE OTHER DREADFUL HOPE, AND IN THAT HOPE IS INVOLVED THE DISSOLUTION OF THE UNION.

Gov. Magoffin here affirms in plain terms, that, when, on the failure after fair trial of the Executive and Judicial Departments, a demand for protection shall be made of Congress and denied, the people of the South can have but one other resource, and that is Disunion. He is in favor of trying the Courts and the Executive first; but, in the event of their failure, he is for resorting to Congress, and, if Congress after "full time for reflection" shall refuse to grant protection, he is for a dissolution of the Union. This is exactly the position of Senators Brown and Davis, of Mississippi. It is the position of the most blazing and voracious of the fire-eaters of the South.

Gov. Magoffin, in thus stepping forth from the mists and shadows in which he took refuge during the canvass, turns out to be a red-hot interventionist. The fact is too manifest for question. What does it mean? The answer is obvious. We have already stated it.

Mr. Magoffin is now, as he was in the recent canvass, the representative of the political interests and aspirations of John C. Breckinridge. The canvass was waged with an eye all but single to the Northern Democracy; the inaugural address is framed with equal or even greater regard to the Southern Democracy. The one was designed to conciliate the friends of Douglas in the North; the other is intended to cut under Douglas in the South. The game has been and is to make Mr. Breckinridge the second choice of the Northern wing of the party without rendering his position obnoxious to the Southern wing. The inaugural of Gov. Magoffin rounds off this clever programme. It remains to be seen whether or not success will crown its execution.

Our own opinion is that Mr. Breckinridge will fall ignominiously between the two stools on which he is making such a desperate effort to sit. He has all at once reached too far and too boldly South. Douglas won't touch him with a forty-foot pole. Nor will the Northern Democracy generally. The impression has long been abroad that the Vice-President is politically "a dead cock in the pit;" and we confess that we are beginning to give in to it. Surely the signs of the times are pointing to this tragical conclusion.

It is due to ourselves as well as to Gov. Magoffin to say that our first reading of his inaugural was exceedingly hasty, and that our view of His Excellency's position has been materially changed by reading the whole document since. We wrote in haste and were misled by isolated expressions. And, to tell the truth, we are by no means certain that the Governor meant to be clear. Perhaps he had a purpose in being otherwise.

Mr. Douglas, in his crude but rather specious essay in Harper, makes one remark that is unquestionably sound. "It is difficult," he says, "to conceive how any person who believes that the Constitution confers the right of protection in the enjoyment of slave property in the Territories, regardless of the wishes of the people and of the action of the Territorial Legislature, can satisfy his conscience and his oath of fidelity to the Constitution in withholding such Congressional legislation as may be essential to the enjoyment of such right under the Constitution. Under this view of the subject it is impossible to resist the conclusion that, if the Constitution does establish slavery in the Territories, beyond the power of the people to control it by law, IT IS THE IMPERATIVE DUTY OF CONGRESS TO SUPPLY ALL THE LEGISLATION NECESSARY TO ITS PROTECTION." In this, we think, every discriminating, unprejudiced mind will concur. We of course except our neighbor of the Democrat, who is too deeply concerned to be unprejudiced, even if he were discriminating on this point.

Mr. Douglas has certainly given our neighbor a severe lick. Our neighbor however endures it with philosophical meekness.

Throughout the discussion of squatter-sovereignty between our neighbor and ourselves which followed hard on the Freeport speech and continues yet his saving or semi-saving clause has steadily lain in the disavowal of all RIGHT on the part of the Territorial Legislatures to withhold protection to slave property. He has asserted as steadily, indeed, that practically they could and would withhold it, if they chose, and that Congress couldn't prevent or correct the matter, even if it possessed the power, which he has generally denied; but, so far as we know and believe, he has never declared, never admitted, never hinted that the thing, if done, would not be in violation of the Constitution and of the rights the Constitution secures to the South. On the contrary, he has time after time avowed that it would be in violation of both. He has, in effect, declared over and over that "the Constitution confers the right of protection in the enjoyment of slave property in the Territories, regardless of the wishes of the people and of the action of the Territorial Legislature," though coupling the declaration, as all know, with the assertion that the people would in practice do as they pleased, in spite of the Constitution, and, furthermore, that they ought to be allowed to do so. The twin ideas in nearly every one of our neighbor's countless articles in defence of squatter-sovereignty have been the affirmation of the Constitutional right of slave property in the Territories to protection and the denial of the right of Congress to protect it. Neighbor, isn't this true? Isn't it exactly true? Yet here comes our neighbor's political exemplar and idol, Stephen A. Douglas, the man for whom he has sacrificed much and periled all, with the avowal on his lips that "it is difficult to conceive" how any person who believes what our neighbor has been declaring publicly for the last ten months that he believes "can satisfy his conscience and his oath of fidelity to the Constitution." If this isn't an unkind cut, we should like to have somebody skilled in that sort of gash describe one. Nevertheless, our neighbor hasn't so much as raised his voice or pen in protest against this cruel blow. If he has raised either the public isn't aware of it. If this isn't humility we should like to know what *is*.

For ourselves, we need not say that we agree perfectly with Mr. Douglas in the above-mentioned avowal. We think it correct beyond dispute. We hope our neighbor will not accuse us of malice or impertinence if we ask him to tell his readers frankly what *he* thinks of it.

The Lebanon Democrat thinks Governor Magoffin has been underrated by the Opposition press as a public speaker. We do not agree with our contemporary; on the contrary, we are confident that the Governor was treated with great consideration during the canvass. He is impulsively eloquent as a political speaker, but his sentences are involved; his ideas flow so rapidly and his imagination is so powerful, that he leaves a subject, or breaks off in the middle of a sentence, to seize the new thought. We have no doubt that a little legislative culture would cure him of this defect as an extemporaneous speaker, for his prepared speeches evince a great deal of smoothness, force, and compactness. At any rate, we repudiate the idea that Governor Magoffin has been underrated by his opponents.

If the federal government has one set of powers in the States and another in the Territories, where are the powers over the latter obtained?

Lou. Democrat.

In the Constitution, where the powers over the former are obtained, and in the principles of reason beside. The power to acquire includes the power to govern, and the power to acquire is an inseparable attribute of sovereignty.

If the Federal Government has one set of powers in the States and the same in the Territories, what is the difference between a State and a Territory? Where is the power of prescribing the organic law of a Territory obtained?

We call the attention of our readers to the advertisement of the Indiana Asbury University. The session will commence on the 19th inst.

The Central Gift Book Establishment of J. A. Colby & Co., established in 1854, has now become a permanent institution, at 118 Randolph street. They are daily filling orders from all parts of the country, which are promptly filled on the day received. Catalogues are furnished free. We believe that the Gift Book system has done much to promote a literary taste amongst the masses, and as such we welcome Messrs. Colby & Co.'s establishment to our midst.—*Chicago Press and Tribune.*

The Second Annual Fair of the Salvisa Stock Association will be held at their beautiful Fair grounds, October 5th, and continue four days. This Fair is situated in the center of the stock raising country north and south of the Kentucky river, and the exhibition of stock will not be surpassed by any Fair in the State, either in number or quality of stock. The premiums are the largest given by any Fair in the State, amounting to $1,800, exclusively to stock. See order of exhibition in another column. se7 w3

AGRICULTURAL FAIRS FOR 1859.—We publish below a list of the State fairs and of the county fairs in Kentucky, Indiana, and Tennessee, to be held the coming autumn:

STATE FAIRS.

Illinois	Freeport	Sept.	5– 9
U. S. Ag. Society	Chicago	"	12–17
Kentucky	Lexington	"	13–17
Vermont	Burlington	"	13–16
Western Virginia	Wheeling Is'd	"	13–16
New Jersey	Elizabeth	"	13–16
California	Sacramento	"	13–22
Ohio	Zanesville	"	20–23
Maine	Augusta	"	20–23
Nebraska	Nebraska City	"	21–23
Indiana	New Albany	"	26–30
St. Louis (Mo.)	County Fair	"	26–30
Wisconsin	Milwaukee	"	26–30
Pennsylvania	Philadelphia	"	27–30
Iowa	Ockoloose	"	27–30
Canada West	Kingston	"	27–30
Michigan	Detroit	Oct.	4– 7
New York	Albany	"	4– 7
New Hampshire	Dover	"	5– 7
Tennessee	Nashville	"	5– 7
Georgia	Atlanta	"	24–28
Maryland	Frederick City	"	25–28
Alabama	Montgomery	Nov.	15–18

KENTUCKY COUNTY FAIRS.

Central Kentucky	Danville	Sept.	6– 9
Bourbon	Paris	"	6– 9
Nelson	Bardstown	"	12–16
North Kentucky	Maysville	"	13–16
Union	Eminence	"	20–23
Harrison	Cynthiana	"	20–23
Southwestern	Louisville	"	–25
South Kentucky	Glasgow	"	27–30
Bracken	Germantown	"	27–30
Salvisa	Mercer	"	27–30
Kenton	Independ'e,	Sept.	27–Oct. 1
Warren	Bowlinggreen	Oct.	4– 6
Daviess	Owensboro	"	11–14
Springfield	Springfield	"	11–14
Henderson, Hopkins	Henderson	"	18–21

TENNESSEE COUNTY FAIRS.

Marshall	Lewisburg	Sept.	13–17
Maury	Columbia	"	19–24
Hickman	Centreville	Oct.	4– 8
Wilson	Lebanon	"	5– 8
Lincoln	Fayetteville	"	5– 8
Shelby	Memphis	"	11–15
Warren	McMinnville	"	19–21
Carroll	Huntingdon	"	27–29
Middle Division	Shelbyville	Sept. 26	Oct. 1
Western Division	Jackson	Oct.	18–22

INDIANA COUNTY FAIRS.

Lawrence	Bedford	Sept.	5– 8
Putnam	Greencastle	"	5– 9
Fayette	Connersville	"	6– 9
Rush, Henry, Hancock	Knightstown	"	6– 9
Shelby	Shelbyville	"	7–10
Parke and Vermillion	Montezuma	"	13–16
Washington	Salem	"	13–16
Hendricks	Danville	"	13–16
Rush	Rushville	"	13–16
Decatur	Greensburgh	"	13–16
Henry	Newcastle	"	14–16
Sullivan	Carlisle	"	14–16
Marion	Indianapolis	"	19–24
Dearborn	Lawrenceburg	"	20–23
Spencer	Rockport	"	20–22
Johnson	Franklin	"	21–24
Hancock	Greenfield	"	21–23
Wells	Bluffton	Oct.	4– 5
Warrick	Boonville	"	4– 8
Miami	Peru	"	5– 7
Wabash	Wabash	"	5– 7
Morgan		"	5– 8
Marshall	Plymouth	"	12–14
Boone	Lebanon	"	13–15
DeKalb	Auburn	"	17–19
Fulton	Rochester	"	14–15
Whitley	Columbia City	"	14–15
Pulaski	Winimac	"	25–26
Posey	New Harmony	"	25–27

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMSHIP ARAGO.

ST. JOHNS, N. F., Sept. 4.

The U. S. mail steamer Arago, Capt. Lines, from Havre and Southampton Aug. 24, passed Cape Race at 1 o'clock yesterday afternoon.

The screw steamship Anglo Saxon, from Quebec, arrived at Liverpool 23d August.

Liverpool Cotton Market.—The Cotton market was without change since the sailing of the Africa. Sales for three days were 17,000 bales, of which speculators took 1,000 and exporters 1,400 bales; market closed dull and nominally unchanged. Some authorities quoted prices of the interior qualities easier, not lower. Middling Orleans 7d, Middling Uplands 6 13-16d.

State of Trade.—The advices from Manchester are unfavorable. The market was quiet and steady, though prices were slightly in favor of buyers.

Liverpool Breadstuffs Market.—Richardson, Spence, & Co. report flour tending downward, and prices nominal. American 10s 6d@12s. Wheat declined 2d; Western red 7s 6d@8s; Western white 9s. Corn firm, and holders asking an advance of 6d per quality; mixed yellow 5s 6d@5s 9d; white 7s@7s 6d.

Liverpool Provision Market.—Beef was heavy; previous quotations were barely maintained. Pork heavy. Bacon dull. Lard quiet but steady. Tallow steady at 55s.

Liverpool Produce Market.—Rosin was steady. Rye steady. Spirits turpentine steady at 34s. Sugar dull. Other articles unchanged.

London Money Market.—Consols closed on the 23d at 95⅛@95¼ for money and account.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 4.

The law and order town meeting for to-morrow evening will be an immense affair, and the spirit already manifested has had its effect upon the rowdy gangs. A full independent ticket will be nominated. Our city is certainly bad enough, but the sensation reporters have awfully exaggerated recent events. The late steamboat outrage is an instance of this spirit of exaggeration. At the investigation into the affair 42 witnesses were examined, and yet not one either saw or heard of any violence to the females on board. The other parts of the story, as originally published, appear to have been equally magnified.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 4.

The government has been advised by Gen. Harney of his proceedings in taking possession of the Island of San Juan, and the steamer of tomorrow will convey to him a reply. From what has here transpired it is reasonable to infer that the position of the Administration admits of no compromise, it being fully satisfied that the Island belongs to the United States.

Official notice is given that in all cases in which preemption declaratory statements, founded on bona fide actual settlement and cultivation, made prior and up to date, and filed by settlers before the 9th of October, the registers and receivers are directed, where the preemption claimants are unable and do not prove up and pay for their tracts [at or after] that time, to withhold such actually settled and cultivated tracts from the public sale in Minnesota to take place in October and November.

The Secretary of the Interior has informed certain memorialists in St. Louis who asked that the public lands of Kansas and Nebraska be withheld from private entry after the close of the public sales, that the President is of opinion that the law invests him with no power to grant such request.

The State Department has been informed by Mr. Wright, our Minister at Berlin, that it is not true, as reported by many American newspapers, that several American citizens are in the Prussian army. He knows of none. The President has recognized Heinrich Muller as Consul from the free city of Bremen at Savannah, Georgia.

NEW YORK, Sept. 3.

A terrible catastrophe happened yesterday afternoon at No. 106 Goerck street at about 4 o'clock. A steam boiler, located on the premises alluded to, which were occupied by John Roach as an iron foundery, exploded, completely demolishing the building and burying all hands employed in it, some 14 in number, in the ruins. By some fortunate circumstance, however, but one man, named Jas. Shaw, was killed, while five others were more or less injured. The names of the wounded men are Edward Roach, Edward Petrie, Wm. Bernard, Jas. Kaffsi, and John Stewart. The concussion caused by the explosion was felt for a considerable distance, and the people in the vicinity of the building were fearfully excited.

When one of the so-called "patent medicines" can so far overcome the life-long prejudice of physicians as to be brought into daily use in their practice, it must indeed have great merit to recommend it. This is the case with *Dr. John Bull's Compound Pectoral of Wild Cherry*. It has become the sheet-anchor of the medical profession in all diseases of the lungs and throat.—*Paducah (Ky.) Herald.*
d&w1

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 3.

The Arizona correspondent of the Republican, writing from Tubac, Aug. 17, says the express from Magdalene brings intelligence that independence is about to be declared by Sonora and Chihuahua. Gov. Pesqueira will be placed at the head of affairs. For some time past Pesqueira has been receiving large supplies of cannon, small arms and ammunition, and has increased his army to nearly three thousand men.

Mr. Orlando Hobbs is authorized to collect for us and to take subscribers to our Weekly, Tri-weekly, or daily paper. He will pass through the middle, southern, and western counties. We hope our friends will aid him wherever and whenever they can. se7 w&mbc

[By the Overland Mail.]

IMPORTANT FROM THE NORTH.

By the arrival of the steamers Pacific and Northerner we have full intelligence concerning the difficulties about the invasion of San Juan Island by the American troops. The following letter in the San Francisco Times explains the whole matter:

VICTORIA, V. I., August 7, 1859.

Some weeks ago, came to this port, on the U. S. steamship Massachusetts, General Harney. His arrival was acknowledged by a salute, and, after a day's sojourn as the guest of Gov. Douglas, he "passed by on the other side."

A few days after the General's departure for Puget Sound, our town was thrown into the greatest excitement by the news that a company of American troops had seized the disputed Island of San Juan, and that barracks were being established upon it. No one knew by whom the act was authorized, and especially did certain chivalric Americans, with filibustering proclivities, seem not to care. Then commenced blustering and bloviating on both sides, the American population waxed rampant, as usual on such occasions, and the British indignant.

Very soon vessels for the conveyance of passengers to the seat of war were in demand. Small boats were chartered for the trip, and several steamboats departed with visitors, both English and American, to the Island of San Juan, a distance of fifteen or twenty miles from this place. Two of the English vessels of war from Esquimalt harbor had gone over on the first reception of the news. Most of those who went to the island did so, perhaps, from curiosity; but others no doubt went determined to lend a hand to their respective countries, if their services were needed. In the harbor of San Juan were found, besides several British men of war, the U. S. ships Massachusetts, Shubric, and a revenue cutter from Puget Sound. A company of American soldiers to the number of forty or fifty had taken possession of the island, and quite boldly intimated their intention to keep it, as will be seen by the following order, which was posted in various places about the island:

MILITARY POST, SAN JUAN ISLAND, W. T.,
July 27, 1859.

[*Orders No. 1.*]

In compliance with orders and instructions from the General Commanding, a Military Post will be established on this Island, on whatever site the Commanding Officer may select.

All the inhabitants of the Island are requested to report at once to the Commanding Officer, in case of any incursion of the Northern Indians, so that he may take such steps as may deem necessary to prevent any future occurrence of the same.

This being United States territory, no laws, other than those of the United States, nor courts, except such as are held by virtue of said laws, will be recognized or allowed on this Island. By order of CAPT. PICKETT.
JAMES W. FORSYTH,
2d Lieut., 9th Infantry, Post Adjutant.

It will be observed from the tone of this order that it ignores the treaty and boundary commission, and admits of no compromise; it, therefore, it proves to have had no higher authority than Gen. Harney, and any concession is hereafter made, it will afford another example of the reckless manner in which filibustering American citizens jeopardize the peace and compromise the honor of their country.

From the first, it appears that the British desired to avoid a collision, as their ability at any moment to take the Island can scarcely be doubted; it was their wish to gain a joint military occupation of the Island with our troops, until orders could be received from the heads of the two Governments. A proposition to that effect having been made, was rejected; but it is believed will yet be acceded to. It is unnecessary to repeat that if such a concession is made, after what has passed, it will be a dastardly compromise of the country's honor.

Affairs have rested in the plight with little change during the past week. A small company or two from Fort Bellingham have been added to the American forces, and a number of Americans have gone from this place and Washington Territory with the avowed intention of settling at San Juan. A British vessel of war brought down some sappers and miners from Fraser river a few days since and renewed the request to land their forces, but were refused. They had not landed at the last account, and matters remained *in statu quo*.

On Wednesday Gov. Douglas issued a protest against the occupation of San Juan Island by the Americans, and declared the island to belong to Her Majesty, Queen Victoria. His Excellency also sent the enclosed message to the Vancouver Legislative Assembly yesterday, in which it is declared that the British forces will be landed on the island. If such be their intention a collision seems inevitable.

The disputed island lies northwesterly from the entrance to Puget Sound and the main land of Washington Territory, in the vicinity of Port Townsend—the broad and beautiful Strait of Fuca being between. Sailing from the Sound to Victoria across the Fuca, San Juan is part of Vancouver's island, and the disputed channel cannot be distinguished until you have come down opposite its mouth or junction with the Strait.

Notwithstanding the treaty and the loud talk that is made about the commanding importance of San Juan to the Americans, it naturally belongs to the British, and is of infinitely greater value to them than the United States, the channel in dispute is the gate to the Gulf of Georgia, Frazer River, and British Columbia—mostly British water and British possessions. If this channel is, by the treaty, determined to be the boundary line, it only gives us a small island of small value, with no other advantages as we own nothing north of it; while to them it is the doorway to all their possessions. This is no reason, however, why the United States should not have the island, if by any right it belongs to her; but if John Bull goes to war about this island it will be because it is of great value to him; and if Jonathan barks out, as he usually does, it will be because it is *not* of much value to *him*, and his masters King Cotton and Lord Democracy tell him it is not in the right direction to be worth fighting for.

Considerable ill feeling appears to have arisen among the people at Victoria in consequence of this movement of Gen. Harney. The Victoria Gazette, having assumed a position upon the subject which is deemed there to be an "American view," is assailed severely by several English writers in the Colonist.

The Pioneer and Democrat commends the action of Gen. Harney in taking possession of San Juan Island. It says:

The treaty is based upon the principle that all South of the parallel of forty-nine was to be United States Territory, and the deviation made was simply to give Vancouver's Island—only a very small portion of which was south of that parallel—to that country, who, had the line continued directly across it, would have owned the greater part of it. If, then, the question, were one of doubt as to the proper channel, a consideration of the intent of the treaty must decide it favorably to the United States. But it is not a question upon which a doubt should be permitted to exist. The Canal de Haro is the broadest, deepest, and most direct channel from the Straits of Fuca into the Gulf of Georgia.

And this would not be questioned were it not for the value of the intermediate islands. To England they are valuable as well for the land, of which there is much that is of a superior quality on some of the islands, as also that they are supposed to command the southern entrance to the Gulf of Georgia. To us they are necessary as a military post, being the only place suitable for the protection of our people from the hordes of Northern savages, from whom we have already suffered, and from whose threatened attacks many of our settlements down the Sound are kept in a continual alarm. San Juan is just the place for a post. The Indians must pass within striking distance in coming to and returning from the settlements. * * *

Gen. Harney no doubt views it in this light, and has ordered the establishment of the post there as he would on any other portion of American soil. We honor him for it.

Departure of Miss Avonia Jones.—Miss Avonia Jones, the talented young American tragedienne, will leave San Francisco this morning on the ship Ticbe, for Australia, on a professional visit.—*Alta, 10th.*

Marysville, August 9, M.—W. P. Wilkins, who went off from Marysville with Miss May, was shot by her father last night, at Wilson's Ferry. I learn that a doctor was sent for from Marysville last night. Wilson was in the act of commencing a political speech, when May fired two shots at him—one taking effect just below the ribs, and passing through him. Wilkins is not expected to live.

Another dispatch furnishes the following additional particulars:

Wilkins fell at the first fire, proclaiming his innocence. He is badly wounded, but it is thought he will recover. The sympathy of the public is in favor of the father. An examination of the affair will be heard this evening in Yuba City. Wilkins is a lawyer, has an interesting family, and stood well in the community. May was arrested by the Sheriff of Sutter county, who was on the ground.

A gentleman of fine education, whom we can recommend, proposes to take a situation as teacher of Greek, Latin, and the English branches, including mathematics. Address "C. B. A.," Louisville, Kentucky.

COMMERCIAL.

WEEKLY REVIEW OF THE MARKET.

LOUISVILLE, Sept. 6.

REMARKS.—The hotels are crowded with country merchants, and our dry goods, hardware, and other jobbers are doing a fine business. The stocks are large, well selected, and give general satisfaction. Merchants are daily arriving.

The produce market has been dull. Flour continues without demand. Wheat is arriving in very small quantities, which keeps prices up. Corn, owing to the light stock on hand and small receipts, has advanced.

The grocery market continues without animation and prices for sugar are rather easier. Hay is lower. Barrel pork has also declined, but bacon continues in good demand and realizes full prices. The finer qualities of tobacco continue scarce, while prices for the lower grades are weaker.

The money market is tight. Eastern exchange continues scarce, but rates are the same. Illinois, Wisconsin, and Missouri money has improved.

The weather has been cool for some days, but thus far we have had no frost. Considerable rain has fallen.

The river continues in fair navigable condition.

Our quotations embrace only the wholesale prices unless otherwise specified.

ALCOHOL.—We quote 76 ℔ cent proof 45, and 98 ℔ cent 54c ℔ gallon.

BAGGING AND BALE ROPE.—These articles have been quiet, but a moderate business has been done. The sales have amounted to 500 pieces and 500 coils. For the former prices have ranged from 12½ to 13½@14c for hand-loom and 14½c for powerloom. For the latter the range of prices for fair to good handspun has been 6½@7c and for machine 7¼@7½c.

COTTON YARNS, SHEETINGS, &C.—Cotton yarns we continue to quote—Tennessee at 7@7½, 8@8½, and 9@9½c and Maysville and Pittsburg 7¼@8, 8¼@9, and 9¼@10c. Sheetings, Cannelton, have declined to 8¼c. Cannelton batting 12½c.

CANDLES AND SOAP.—Star candles unchanged; we quote 17, 18, and 19c, 4 mos. The demand is mostly for light weight. Soap, common, we quote $1 60 per box of 32 lbs.

COAL.—Pittsburg is retailing at 12½c delivered.

CHEESE.—Western Reserve scarce and has ranged from 8 to 8½@9c.

FLOUR AND GRAIN.—Flour has continued excessively dull and the sales have been nearly altogether in a small way. Prices have ranged from $4 50 to 4 75@5 for small lots, and in fact good bakers' brands city mills have been sold at the lowest figures. Yesterday a sale of 200 bbls superior country mills sold from store to the trade at $4 50. Wheat has been coming in in so small quantities that most of the mills have been lying idle; we quote 85@90c for red and white and choice white 95c. The stock of corn has been reduced and as there is but little arriving prices are higher; we quote buyers' buying rates 70@75c for a good article and their selling rates 80@85c. Oats are unchanged; we quote them from wagons 42@45c and from store 48@50c. Rye brings from wagons 65c and barley 60c. Bran, shorts, and shipstuffs are selling only in a retail way, and no stock is permitted to accumulate.

FRUITS.—Raisins, M. R. very scarce and prices nominal; layer $3 90@$3. Figs 12c. Dates 8c. Lemons $5@6 ℔ box.

FEATHERS, GINSENG, BEESWAX, AND RAGS.— Feathers we quote at 40@41c. Ginseng is dull and only a prime article commands 35c. Beeswax 26c. Rags we continue to quote at 3@3½c.

GROCERIES.—Only a moderate business has been done. The sales of sugar have amounted to about 200 hhds at prices ranging from 6½ to 7½c. Some little Louisiana refined in tierces has been sold at 9½c, and St. Louis and Eastern refined and crushed in bbls at 10@11½c. In molasses, the sales have been altogether in a retail way at 38c for bbls and 42c for hf. bbls plantation. Only about 400 bags of Rio coffee have been taken, the extreme range being 11½ to 12½c, though the prevailing rate was 12½c. Some small sales of Lagoayra at 12½@13c, and of Java at 15@16c. Rice we quote at 5c. The stock of groceries on the 30th was as follows. The stock of brown sugar is much in excess of last year: Raw sugars 3,763 hhds, Refined do 1,843 hhds Clarified do 120 hhds, Coffee 6,093 sacks, and molasses 1,620 bbls.

HIDES.—Dealers continue to pay to butchers 6½c for green.

HAY.—Prices for baled hay from the wharf have ranged from $14 to $15 per ton and some was sold as low as 13 25.

HEMP.—There is nothing doing in it, and we continue to quote Missouri nominally at $115@118 per ton.

IRON.—We quote best charcoal bar at 3½@4c, stonecoal 2¾@3c, charcoal sheet iron 5¼@5½c, stonecoal 4½@4¾c. Pig iron dull. Some sales have been made during the week at $26 ℔ ton, 4 and 6 mos.

LEATHER.—Prices continue at former quotations, viz:

Oak Sole Leather, per lb	33 to 34c.
Hemlock do. do.	26 to 28c.
Harness Leather, finished, per lb	30 to 32c.
Do. do. rough	26 to 29c.
Bridle do. finished, per doz	$38 to $40
Upper do. do. "	$30 to $34
Upper do. rough, "	$22 to $26
Calf Skins, finished, per doz	$18 to $30
Kip do. do. "	$36 to $60

LEAD AND SHOT.—Bar lead we quote at 6½c by the ton and 6¾c in smaller quantities. Pig 5½@5¾c. The city manufactory is selling pure white lead at $1 85, superior at $1 65, and Clluton at $1 50. Shot we quote at $1 78.

NAILS.—The stock on hand is ample. We quote lots of a 100 kegs and upwards from first hands at $3 for 10d and the corresponding rates for other sizes. Retail prices $3 25@3 50.

OAKUM.—We quote 6½@7.

OILS.—Linseed we quote at 58@59c, at which the mill is selling in lots. Sales pure lard oil at 80c, and $1 for the bbl.

PROVISIONS.—The business in harreled pork has been altogether of a retail character, except yesterday when 350 bbls mess were sold on private terms, 50 bbls at $13 75, and 10 bbls at $13 50. We now quote $13 50 as the market price. The sales reported for the week, exclusive of those yesterday, have not been more than 100 bbls, all told. Of bacon, about 200 casks and tierces have been taken to fill orders at 7¼c for shoulders, 9¾c for ribbed sides, 10¼c for clear sides, 10¾@11c for country and city cured canvased hams, and 11½c for sugar cured hams. Besides, there was a sale of 58 hhds shoulders on p. t., and yesterday 100 hhds shoulders at 7c, packed, and 3000 canvased hams at 10c, loose. Nothing has been done in lard and we quote 11¼ 12c for keg.

POTATOES AND ONIONS.—Nothing of importance has transpired in potatoes, and we quote them nominally $1 25 per bbl, [which] they might bring in lots. No onions in market.

SALT.—We notice sales of Kanawha at 27@30c.

SEEDS.—Flaxseed has advanced to $1 10. A pretty good demand has prevailed in timothy which we quote at $3 25@$3. There is not much demand for grass seeds; we quote orchard $2@$1, clean blue grass at 25, hemp $1 75, and clover scarce at $4.

TIN PLATE.—We quote common IC 10x14 at $10 25; IX 10x14 at $12; IC roof 14x20, leaded, at $10; IX 14x20, leaded, $11 75; IX 14x20, bright, $13 50; IXX100 plate $13 50; block tin 35c per lb. Zinc—casks, ℔ lb, 11c, sheets 11c.

TOBACCO.—We do not make any change in our quotations though for lugs prices have been somewhat easier. We continue to quote lugs $3 25 to $4, though merchantable do not sell under $3 50, common to medium leaf $4 to $6, and good to fine leaf $6 to $10. The sales of the week have been 322 hhds, of which the following are the particulars viz: 8 hhds damaged, including stems, at 50c, $1, $1 35, $1 35, $2 05, $2 60, $3 and $3; 145 hhds at $3 30 @3 95; 63 at $4@4 95; 57 at $5@5 95; 46 at $6@6 95; 19 at $7@7 95; 7 at $8@8 85, and 7 at $9, $9 95, $10, $11, $11 10, and $12 25. There was besides a private sale of 123 hhds cutting leaf to a Buffalo manufacturer on private terms.

Sales yesterday, exclusive of the above, 27 hhds—9 at $3 20@3 95; 7 at $4@4 70; 2 at $5 40@5 45; 2 at $6 35 and $6 70; 3 at $7 10@7 60, and 3 at $8, $9, and $10 75.

WOOL.—We quote 22@23c for grease, 30@33c for pulled, and 34@35c for tub-washed. Very little offering.

WHISKY.—Raw has declined to 23½c.

FREIGHTS.—All that is offering is readily taken. Shipments have been made to New Orleans and way points at 30@35c per hundred for pound freights and other freights in proportion. A large number of packets are running between this and Cairo which take Ohio river freights at the customary rates. Eastern freights are going mostly by railroad.

MONEY MARKET.—The paper maturing on Saturday was all met. Money continues very scarce and the market is reported tight. The banks have fixed the following rates on time bills.

The new rates on time bills adopted by the banks went into effect yesterday. They are as follows:

The banks continue to check on the East for their customers at ¼ prem. and the brokers at ¼@⅜ prem. There is no demand for New Orleans sight exchange and the rate is nominal.

Gold firm at ¼ prem. buying and ½ prem. selling.

The brokers take Tennessee, old banks, Ohio, and Indiana State banks at par from their customers, but charge ½ discount to others. Illinois and Wisconsin is now taken at 1½ discount; Missouri (except St. Louis) is now ½ discount; South Carolina, Georgia, and Mobile ⅝ discount; North Carolina 1 discount; and Virginia ⅜@½.

On points in Kentucky uniformly ½ per rent.

On New York, Boston, Philadelphia, and Baltimore, 60 days ¼, 90 days ½, and 4 months ¾.

New Orleans, 4 months and under ⅛, 5 months ¾, 6 months 1⅛, and 7 months 1⅜.

On Mobile ¼ additional to New Orleans rates.

On Cincinnati, Pittsburg, St. Louis, Memphis, Nashville, Madison, New Albany, Virginia, Georgia, and South Carolina, interest and half interest.

On Tennessee (except the points mentioned) ½ additional, and on Indiana and Missouri (except the points mentioned) ¼ addition to the above rates.

Sight exchange on the East continues at ¼ prem. which is the bank rate, and ¾ out of doors, and scarce. New Orleans sight nominal. Money scarce.

The following are the currency, land warrant, and specie quotations for the week, corrected by Thompson & Brothers, of N. Y.:

	Per cent. discount.
New York State Currency	—@ ¼
New England and New Jersey	—@ ¼
Philadelphia	—@ ¼
Baltimore	—@ ¼
Interior Pennsylvania	—@ ½
Interior Maryland	—@ ½
Ohio, Kentucky, and Indiana	—@ ¼
South Carolina and Georgia	1 @ ¼
Canada	—@ ½
North Carolina	—@1
Virginia	—@1
Illinois and Wisconsin	1½@2
Michigan	—@ ¾
Tennessee	1¾@1
Free Indiana	1¾@1
Louisiana	1 @1¼
Mobile	1¼@1
Missouri	—@1¼

LAND WARRANTS.

	Buying.	Selling.
40 acre warrants ℔ acre	1 0	110
80 do do do	85	90
120 do do do	75	80
160 do do do	85	90

SPECIE TABLES.

	Buying.
Silver.	
Mexican Dollars	1 05½@—
Spanish do	1 08 @—
Five Franc Pieces	97½@—
French Crowns	1 10 @—
German do	1 08 @—
Prussian Thalers	71 @—
Guilders	40 @—
English Silver	4 80 @—
Species	1 08 @—
Old American Half Dollars	1 04 @—
Do Quarter do	1 02 @—
Spanish Quarters, each	23 @—
Do Eighths and Sixteenths, ℔ oz	1 25 @—
Gold.	
Sovereigns	4 86 @ 4 88
Twenty Francs	— —@ 3 85
Ten Thaler Pieces	— —@ 7 86
Ten Guilder do	— —@ 3 98
Spanish Doubloons	16 10 @16 20
Patriot do	15 50 @15 60
Gold, American, old	6c prem.
Bank of England notes	4 86 @—

The imports of foreign dry goods at this port are less than for last week, but greater than for the corresponding week in either of the last two years:

Imports of Foreign Dry Goods at New York.

For the week.	1857.	1858.	1859.
Entered at the port	$1,317,438	$1,896,945	$2,019,964
Thrown on market	1,433,173	2,170,972	2,005,065
Since Jan. 1st.	1857.	1858.	1859.
Entered at the port	$76,182,018	$41,743,898	$86,919,801
Thrown on market	73,686,884	44,722,733	86,885,361

Shelby House Stock Market—W. W. Summers.

LOUISVILLE, Sept. 5.

Cattle.—The market has been about the same as last week, with a good supply of common cattle in the market. The prices ranged for first quality from $3 to $3 50; second rate from $3 50 to $3; third rate from $1 75 to $2 25 per 100 lbs. gross.

Hogs.—There are not many hogs in the yard at present, they selling from $5 50 to $6 for corn fatted; second rate from $4 50 to $5 25 per 100 lbs. gross.

Sheep.—Sheep are scarce in the yard at present, and are selling at from $1 25 to $2 25 a head.

Number of Cattle received for the week	321
Number of Hogs received for the week	278
Number of Sheep received for the week	170

Bourbon House Stock Market—Crenshaw & Carithers.

The market for the present week has been well supplied with cattle; prices are 2, 2¼, 2¾, 3, and 3½c gross.

Hogs.—The market for the present week has been moderate for hogs; prices are 4, 4½, 5, 5½, and 6c gross.

Sheep.—The market has been well supplied with sheep and lambs this week, and prices range from $1 75 to $2 50.

Number of Cattle received for the week	290
Number of Hogs received for the week	68
Number of Sheep received for the week	275

CINCINNATI, Sept 5, M.

Flour unchanged and dull; sales of 300 bbls at $4 5 for superfine. Whisky active and firm; sales of 400 bbls at 23@23½c. Wheat dull and drooping; sales of of 2000 bush at $1 10@1 12 for prime white, and 97@98c for fair to primo red. Corn is in fair demand at 75c. Barley and rye unchanged. Oats dull at 40c.

Good demand for bacon; sales of 100 hhds at 7¼ for shoulders and 9¾ for sides. Mess pork unchanged; 200 bbls sold at $14. Bulk meats in demand at 6¾@8¾. Groceries steady and unchanged; sales 60 hhds sugar at 7@7½. the latter rate for choice. Coffee unchanged. Molasses steady at 38@38½.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 5, M.

Flour dull; Baltimore and Ohio nominal at $5 12. Wheat quiet and steady; sales 3,000 bushels. Corn dull at 73@80c; yellow 80c. Provisions quiet and unchanged. Whisky steady.

NEW YORK, Sept. 5, M.

Flour has declined 5 to 10c, with the exception of State, which is firm at $3 75@4 30; Ohio $1 70@5, Southern $4 90 @5. Wheat has a declining tendency and prices are 2c lower. Corn is declining; quotations 1c lower—sales of new mixed at 81c. Pork dull; mess $15, prime $10 62. Lard steady. Whisky dull at 26½.

Stocks higher: Chicago and Rock Island 64⅜, Cumberland Coal Co. 14¾, Illinois Central 46¾, Michigan Southern 26, New York Central 76¾, Reading 44, Missouri Sixes 84¾, Galena and Chicago 71¾, Toledo 25¾, Pacific Mail Co. 86, Tennessee Sixes 88¾, United States Fives, 1874, 103¾. Money easier on call at 5½@6.

NEW YORK, Sept. 5, P. M.

Cotton drooping and without demand; sales 420 bales. Flour declined, excepting State; 9,000 bbls sold; Ohio $4 70@5 25. Sales 1,500 bushels wheat at 2c decline; white $1 30@1 45; red $1 20; old Chicago spring wheat, unsound, 72c; common red Ohio $1 17. Corn declined; sales 34,000 bushels mixed at 80@81½c; yellow 83c. Oats firmer at 23@42c. Mess pork unchanged; sales at $14 87@15; prime $10 25@10 50; cut meats—hams 8¾@9¼c; shoulders 7¼c. Whisky steady. Rice dull. Leather buoyant. Hides firm; Buenos Ayres 27c. Tallow dull at 10½c. Sugar heavy; Muscovado 5¾@6c. Spirits turpentine 45@45c. Rosin steady; sales 3,000 bbls at 50@55c. Freights on cotton to Liverpool steady at 3-16@7-32.

Stocks higher; Illinois Central 67, Michigan Southern 25¾, New York Central 76¾, Reading 43¾, Missouri 6s 84¾, Galena and Chicago 72¼, Michigan Central 46¾, Cleveland, Columbus, and Cincinnati 95¾, Tennessee 6s 89, Erie Railroad fourth mortgage 36, Michigan Southern first mortgage 72.

CINCINNATI, Sept. 5, P. M.

Flour drags heavily at last quotations. Wheat very dull at 94c@$1; white $1 06@1 10. Corn dull at lower figures; sales at 70c for 2400 bushels. Barley 60@65a for new. Rye 7 @75c. Oats weak at 39@40c. Whisky firm at 23c. Provisions very firm at 7¼@9¾c for bacon shoulders and sides; holders generally disposed to advance rates; sales at these figures of near 300 hhds reported. Lard 10½c. Mess pork nominally $14, but the feeling is better.

NEW ORLEANS, Sept 5, P. M.

Sales of cotton to-day 2500 bales; Orleans middling 11¼ @11½c; quotations barely maintained. Heavy announced. Whisky 24c. Freights on cotton to Liverpool 9-16, an advance of 1-16; to Havre 1½. Ships are scarce.

NEW ORLEANS, August 29, P. M.

Cotton dull; sales of 650 bales. The steamer's news caused less firmness—new 12½c. Sugar dull at ⅛c advance; sales at 6¾c. Lard in kegs 13c, in bbls at 11½c.

NEW ORLEANS, August 30, P. M.

Sales of cotton today 3,000 bales, new 12½; sales of three days 4,600 bales; receipts of three days 3,200 bales, including 2,000 of new.

NEW ORLEANS, August 31, P. M.

Sales of cotton today 1,000 bales; prices easier but quotations unchanged; Orleans middling 11¾c. Corn dull at 80c. Exchange on New York at sight 1¾ prem, on time ¾ discount.

NEW ORLEANS, Sept. 1, P. M.

Sales of cotton today 1,000 bales; prices easier, but quotations unchanged; Orleans middling 11¾c. Sugar dull at 5¾@6¼c. Flour dull at $4 90. Oats steady at 50c. Exchange on New York declined ⅛ at sight ⅜@¾.

NEW ORLEANS, Sept. 1.

The receipts of cotton for the year are 1,672,814 bales. Receipts ahead of last year 100,405 bales. Exports 1,777,000 bales. Stock at New Orleans 26,022 bales.

NEW ORLEANS, Sept. 2, P. M.

Sales cotton to-day 1,600 bales; prices easier but quotations unchanged; Orleans middling 11¾@11⅞c; sales of the week 7,750 bales; receipts since Wednesday noon 10,000 bales against 5,500 last year; stock at New Orleans 23,000 bales against 31,500 last year. Corn very dull at 75c. Coffee firm with advancing tendency; prime 12@12½c; sales of the week 7,750 bags; stock at New Orleans 9,250 bags against 33,500 last year. Freights of cotton to Liverpool ⅜. Exchange on London 109¾@110; on New York, time, 1@1½ discount; sight ⅜ premium.

NEW ORLEANS, Sept. 3, P. M.

Sales of cotton to-day 2,300 bales; market unsettled at a decline of ⅛c; Orleans middling 11⅝@11¾c. Freights of cotton to Liverpool have an advancing tendency.

NEW ORLEANS, Aug 31.

Cotton—But few buyers came forward and only about 1,000 bales have been sold, including 500 bales new crop at 11¼@12c per lb. Prices are still lower and we now quote:

Low Middling (new crop)	11 @11½
Middling (new crop)	11¾@11¾
Good Middling (new crop)	12 @12¼

Flour—We notice sales 150 bbls superfine at $4 87½; 230 extra at $5 25; 100 at $5 50; 100 choice (extra T. Harrison) at $7; some small lots of Union at the same price.

Corn—The market is dull and unsettled, and the only sale reported today was 641 sacks white mixed at 70c ℔ bushel. We quote 70@75c for good to prime lots.

Oats—Some 700 sacks St. Louis sold at 50c ℔ bushel.

Pork—We notice only retail transactions at $15 ℔ bbl for mess.

Bacon—The sales include 50 casks shoulders at 7¾c ℔ lb.

Whisky—55 bbls raw sold at —, and a small lot of rectified at 28c ℔ gallon.

Coffee—We notice sales of 2,302 bags at 11c, and 50 at 12c ℔ lb. The stock of Rio is reduced to about 11,500 bags.

Hay—Sales 150 and 78 bales Western at $30; 140 at $30 50, and 143 at $31 ℔ ton.

NEW ORLEANS CATTLE MARKET, Aug. 31.

Beef Cattle.—The demand is rather limited, and we quote Western at 10c ℔ lb net.

Hogs—We quote at 9@10c ℔ lb net. Scarce.

Sheep—At $3 50@4 50 ℔ head. Receipts 245 head.

We have received through the politeness of Mr. Jansen, John Scmidt & Co.'s circular. We copy what relates to tobacco:

LOUISVILLE, Sept. 1, 1859.

Our tobacco market has not presented many changes during the last month. A good steady demand for the article kept prices more or less on the same stand as reported in our last circular, although the movements and sales have been of less magnitude and less frequent. Decided qualities particularly are sought after, while nondescripts and lugs are comparatively neglected.

The prospects for the growing crop have been improving ever since August 1st. We have had fine and frequent rains, sufficient to bring out the late plants; we hear of little complaints from the country, and, according to our information, we may so far safely calculate upon an average crop, provided the weather remains seasonable and no early frosts make their appearance. Owing to these prospects and to the comparatively good prices paid in our auctions, we have had larger supplies and sales in our market than usual at this season, as the farmer is very apt to realize his stock whenever he sees a good crop growing, and when prices are remunerative.

Navigation has been in better boating condition than usual at this season, and shipments South could be effected all along.

Sales since Nov. 1, 1852, com't of season			14,700 hhds.
"	"	" 1853	8,950 "
"	"	" 1854	10,650 "
"	"	" 1855	13,900 "
"	"	" 1856	8,538 "
"	"	" 1857	17,090 "
"	"	" 1858	16,038 "
Sales during Aug.,		1852	1,600 hhds.
"	"	1853	409 "
"	"	1854	400 "
"	"	1855	1,050 "
"	"	1856	530 "
"	"	1857	995 "
"	"	1858	1,418 "

[From the N. Y. Advertiser of Aug. 31.]

Extensive Tobacco Sale.—The largest sale of tobacco ever made in this city took place yesterday at No. 160 Front street, Mr. Burdett acting as auctioneer. The sale was an experiment, but it proved a success. It was attended by most of the old dealers and by many from other cities and from the interior. Among the largest purchasers were John Anderson & Co.; A. H. Mickle & Sons; Campbell, Crane, & Co., of Newark, New Jersey; Messrs. Warnock, of Utica; Brown & Whitney, of Boston; and Grier, of Albany.

The following list of Kentucky grades was sold in 65 minutes:

Lot No. 1, 25 hhds, 11c; No. 2, 25 hhds, 13¾c; No. 3, 25 hhds, 11c; No. 4, 25 hhds, 11¾c; No. 5, 25 hhds, 11¾c; No. 6, 25 hhds, 10¾c; No. 7, 25 hhds, 11¾c; No. 8, 25 hhds, 10¾c; No. 9, 25 hhds, 10¾; No. 10, 25 hhds, 10c; No. 11, 25 hhds, 11¾c; No. 12, 25 hhds, 10¾c, No. 13, 25 hhds, 10¾c; No. 14, 25 hhds, 9¾c; No. 15, 25 hhds, 9¾c; No. 16, 25 hhds, 10¾c; No. 17, 25 hhds, 9¾c; No. 18, 20 hhds, 9¾c; No. 19, 25 hhds, 9¾c; No. 20, 25 hhds, 9¾c; No. 21, 25 hhds, 9¾c; No. 22, 25 hhds, 9¾c; No. 23, 25 hhds, 9c; No. 24, 25 hhds, 9¾c; No. 25, 25 hhds, 9¾c; No. 26, 25 hhds, 9¾c; No. 27, 25 hhds, 9c; Nos. 28 to 31, at 8¾@9c; Nos. 32 and 33 at 7¾c; No. 34 at 8c; Nos. 35 to 40 at 7¾@7¾c; No. 41, 25 hhds, 9¾c; Nos. 42 and 43 at 8c; No. 44 at 8¾c; Nos. 45 to 48 at 8¾c; Nos. 49 to 51 at 8c; Nos. 52 to 56 at 8¾@9¾c; Nos. 57 and 58 at 10¾c; No. 59 at 9¾c; Nos. 60 to 64 at 5¾@9¾c; No. 65, being scraps, at 3¾c. Total, 1600 hhds.

After an intermission and collation, 400 cases Connecticut were sold at prices ranging from 22@33c; 500 cases marked Kent were then offered, and brought 11¾@11¾c. F. and C., including 200 cases, being all the Connecticut Seed, realized 14@21c. At this time the sale was stopped, and the announcement made that all the balance of the catalogue would be sold to-day.

[From the New York Herald, Sept. 1.]

The annual trade sale which commenced yesterday was continued to-day. The company was good, but the bidding was less animated, and especially for Havana. The lots were too large, which caused many single purchasers to refrain from bidding who would probably otherwise have taken hold more freely. If they had been put up in smaller lots, with a privilege, the sale would have been more lively. As it was some lots were passed. The Ohio sold embraced 400 cases, at prices ranging from 8½c to 9¾c, and included in the sales of Havana were 270 bales at 40@46c, and 270 bales Havana fillers at 24@24¾c. Total 940 bales.

NEW YORK CATTLE MARKET, Aug. 31.

The current prices for the week at all the markets are as follows:

BEEF CATTLE.

First quality, per cwt	$10 50@11 00
Ordinary	9 50@10 25
Common	8 00@ 9 00
Inferior	6 00@ 7 50

COWS AND CALVES.

First quality	$5 00@65 00
Ordinary	40 00@50 00
Common	30 00@40 00
Inferior	20 00@30 00

VEAL CALVES.

First quality, ℔ lb	6 @ 6½
Ordinary	5 @ 5½
Common	4 @ 5
Inferior	3 @ 4

SHEEP AND LAMBS.

Prime quality, ℔ head	5 50@ 6 50
Ordinary	4 25@ 5 25
Common	3 00@ 4 00
Inferior	2 00@ 3 00

SWINE.

First quality	6 @ 6½
Other qualities	5½ @ 6

A good demand prevailed at all the yards for first quality beef cattle, and nearly the whole supply of this description met with ready sale at 10½@11c ℔ lb. The quality of the offerings was very poor, and prices ranged as low as 6@7c for inferior, and sales were effected at from these prices up to 11c, as to quality. There was a very large turnout on the part of the butchers who were astir at an unusually early hour. Butchers made extra efforts to keep prices down, but holders were very firm, and all good cattle brought full prices. We quote an advance on all good qualities, but inferior and common were neglected, and prices ruled very low. At Bergen Hill there were retailed to the New York butchers 1233 head, the heaviest sales reported at that place. We believe, with one exception, a ban there were sold 1300 head.

The market for sheep and lambs has been firmer, and a more active demand has prevailed, superinduced by a material falling off in the receipts at nearly all the yards. The sales have therefore all been at full rates quoted above. They have sold about as fast as they arrived.

Swine are in fair request at our quotations. On sale 1315 head. Sale at 5½@6¼c.

CINCINNATI CATTLE MARKET, Aug. 20.

Hogs and Cattle—Hogs are unchanged. We continue to quote fair to prime fat at $4 75@5 25 gross, and extra at $5 50. Stock sold at $3 50@4 25.

Sheep in better demand, and prices slightly higher. The whole range may be put down at $1 50@3 50, the latter rate for extra good.

The supply of Beef Cattle has been better, and prices are slightly easier, though not quotably lower. We continue to quote $3 25@3 50 ℔ 100 lbs gross, the latter an extreme rate for choice. Prime Beeves sold at $3 40.

MARRIED,

On the 31st August, by Rev. Thos. Bottomley, Mr. WILLIAM J. NORMAN to Mrs. MILDRED J. PETTIT, all of this city.

In this city, on the evening of the 1st instant, by the Rev. James H. Owen, Mr. THOS. J. WOLFORD to Miss MARGARET J. HOLLINSHEAD, all of this city.

On the 2d instant, at the Vacaro House, by the Rev. President Trimble, Mr. JAMES O. GARRETT to Miss MARY F. BROWN, both of Jefferson county.

On the 1st instant, in this city, by the Rev. William Holman, Mr. STEPHEN LUCAS to Miss NANCY BROWN, Mr. JOHN BONEY to Mrs. J. MISKELL, and Mr. KOLEN SOUTH to Miss ANN HUMBLE.

DIED,

Thursday morning, Sept. 1, 1859, at the residence of his family (on First street, between Market and Jefferson), Mr. HENRY SMITH, late of Bardstown, Ky., formerly of New York city, N. Y., aged 53 years, 11 months, and 3 days.

On Sunday evening, the 4th inst., at half-past 6 o'clock, Mr. TIMOTHY CRAGG, of the firm of Peters, Cragg, & Co., aged about 45 years. The friends and acquaintances of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence near the Fountain Ferry road, at 3 o'clock this (Monday) evening.

In New Orleans, on Sunday, August 28, JAMES LEWIS, son of James R. and Rebecca Stiles, aged 3 years and 6 days.

In New Orleans, on the 28th August, at 20 minutes to 5 o'clock P. M., CHARLES THURSTON, only son of John R. and Anna A. Wooldridge, aged 27 days.

In St. Louis, on Friday the 2d inst., of consumption, after a long and painful illness, Mrs. MARTHA J. MILLER, aged 27 years.

LOUISVILLE DENTAL DEPOT.
Family Drug and Prescription Store,
MOZART HALL,
CORNER OF FOURTH & JEFFERSON.
S. F. DAWES, Proprietor.
jau4 dis&wlam

ARTHUR PETER..........JAMES BUCHANAN.
PETER & BUCHANAN,
DEALERS IN
Garden & Grass Seeds
AND
MANUFACTURERS OF
Agricultural Implements,
LOUISVILLE, KY.
ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUES SENT BY mail gratis on application. aug25 d&w3m

THE GREAT ENGLISH REMEDY.
SIR JAMES CLARKE'S
CELEBRATED FEMALE PILLS!!
Prepared from a Prescription of Sir J. Clarke, M. D., Physician Extraordinary to the Queen.
This well-known medicine is no imposition, but a sure and safe remedy for Female Difficulties and Obstructions from any cause whatever; and, although a powerful remedy, they contain nothing hurtful to the constitution.
To Married Ladies
It is peculiarly suited. It will, in a short time, bring on the monthly period with regularity.
These Pills have never been known to fail where the directions on the 2d page of pamphlet are well observed.
For full particulars, get a pamphlet, free, of the agent.
N. B. $1 and 6 postage stamps enclosed to any authorized agent will insure a bottle, containing over 50 pills, by return mail.
J. MOSES,
General Agent, Rochester, New York.
Sold by Raymond & Tyler and W. Springer & Bro. Louisville, Ky.; Dr. T. R. Austin, New Albany, Indiana; and by all Druggists throughout the United States.
o27 1&b d&eowly&weowly

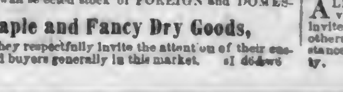
The Great Skin Purifier!
TENNESSEE TESTIMONY.
H. F. FARNSWORTH, Wholesale Druggist, Memphis, Tenn., writes under date of Aug. 2d, 1859:
"Please send — dozen more of your Vegetable Cosmetic Lotion, for Tetter, &c., by express. We will put it through. My wife is more benefited by it than by anything else."
This lady is troubled with Tetter. This Lotion is not only better than anything else for Tetter, but it is better than anything else for every other kind of Disease of the Skin, whether on the face, hands, arms, head, feet, legs, or other part of the person.
YOUNG LADIES AND GENTLEMEN.
Those of you who are troubled with Pimples or other eruptions of the face, a judicious use of the Lotion will relieve you entirely of your annoyance.
MIDDLE-AGED AND AGED.
Are you afflicted with any kind of long-standing or deep-seated disease of the skin? This great Skin Purifier will relieve you at once, and probably cure you entirely.
For sale by druggists and dealers generally.
SOLON PALMER, Agent,
aug30 d&w No. 36 West Fourth st., Cincinnati, O.

FEAR AT AN END!
No one is now deterred from changing the
WHISKERS OR MUSTACHE
from red, gray, or sandy to a rich
BLACK OR BROWN
by a fear of injuring or staining the skin.
CRISTADORO'S DYE
is harmless as water, mild as new milk, and
True to Nature
in the magnificent colors it imparts. Sold everywhere and applied by all Hair Dressers.
CRISTADORO,
No. 6 Astor House, New York.
Edward Wilder, 446 Main street, and Mrs. O. Nicholas, 75 Fourth street, Agents. aug22 d&wlm

HIGHLY IMPORTANT TO MOTHERS.—Mrs. Winslow, an experienced nurse and female physician, has a Soothing Syrup for children teething, which greatly facilitates the process of teething by softening the gums, reducing all inflammation—will allay all pain and is sure to regulate the bowels. Depend upon it, mothers, it will give rest to yourselves and relief and health to your infants. Perfectly safe in all cases. See advertisement in another column.
apr27 d&wly

INDIANA ASBURY UNIVERSITY,
GREENCASTLE, PUTNAM CO., INDIANA.
THIS University, organized under Charter from the Legislature in 1837, and in successful operation from that time to the present; having a list of over 200 graduates many of whom are occupying distinguished positions in society; substantially endowed and furnished with good buildings, library, cabinet, and apparatus; located in a place noted for its health and beauty; in a community highly social, intelligent, and moral; and under the care of an able and experienced faculty; offers facilities for a thorough education, unsurpassed East or West.
EXPENSES.
Tuition in Preparatory Department........$7 per Term.
Do Scientific and Classical..........10 " "
Do Law..........30 " "
Janitor's Fee..........2 " "
Boarding, in private families..........$3 to $3 " week.
Self-Boarding, about..........$1 " "
PERPETUAL SCHOLARSHIPS,
Securing the right of tuition (except in the Law Department) to the purchasers his son or grandson, *or any person selected by him*, under certain restrictions, can be procured for $100 each.
The next term will commence Sept. 19, 1859, and end Dec. 23, 1859.
Persons desiring further information will please address either of the undersigned. THOS. BOWMAN,
President.
JOSEPH TINGLEY, Secretary of the Faculty.
s5 d&w3*

DICKSON & GILMORE,
Importers of Guns and Fishing Tackle,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,
No. 52 Third street, near Main, Louisville, Ky.,



ARE in receipt of fine and plain double and single barrel Guns, Colt's and Allen's Pistols, Rifles of every description, and every article used by Gunners and Sportsmen; also Fishing Tackle of every description; all of which they will sell for cash or to punctual customers. Give us a call, all of you who are in want. aug29 dis&weowtf

NEW FALL AND WINTER DRY GOODS.
A. A. GORDON & CO. are now in receipt of a large and well selected stock of FOREIGN and DOMESTIC
Staple and Fancy Dry Goods,
to which they respectfully invite the attention of their customers and buyers generally in this market. s1 d&w4

ROBES! ROBES!
ROBES! ROBES!
NEW STYLE SILK ROBES AT
DURKEE, HEATH, & CO.'S
No. 107 Fourth street,
s6 d&w Between Market and Jefferson.

Blankets! Blankets!!
500 NEGRO BLANKETS IN WHITE AND GRAY; 200 Bed Blankets, embracing all qualities.
DURKEE, HEATH, & CO.
107 FOURTH STREET,
s6 d&w Between Market and Jefferson.

A BLOODLESS VICTORY!
1,000,000 Boxes Sold of
MOREHEAD'S
MAGNETIC PLASTER.
THIS enormous quantity of this Invaluable Remedy has been purchased by citizens of the United States during the short time it has been before the public. The reason for this extraordinary success is simply in the actual truth and value of the article. No one buys the MAGNETIC PLASTER without becoming its friend. It performs all that is promised, and carries with it its own recommendation. Truly this is a Victory—peaceful and bloodless—but we believe not less glorious than the triumphs of war, with its train of carnage and desolation.
The MAGNETIC PLASTER is undoubtedly the Greatest Strengthener and Pain Destroyer that science has yet discovered. If you put this Plaster anywhere, if Pain is there, the Plaster will stick there until the Pain has vanished. The Plaster magnetizes the Pain away, and PAIN CANNOT EXIST where this PLASTER IS APPLIED. Rheumatism, Lameness, Stiffness, Weakness, Debility, Nervousness, Neuralgia, Dyspepsia, Coughs and Colds, Pains and Aches of every kind are IMMEDIATELY RELIEVED, and, with a little patience, PERMANENTLY CURED, by the magical influence of the MAGNETIC PLASTER. It is the simplest, surest, safest, pleasantest, and cheapest remedy in existence. Its application is universal—equally to the strong man, the delicate woman, and the feeble infant. Its use is agreeable, and without annoyance or trouble. Its price is within reach of all—rich or poor; all may have it, and all should have it who are sick and suffering in any way.
FARMERS and PLANTERS should always be supplied with the MAGNETIC PLASTER. It will be the Good Physician in any household, ready at all times and at instant notice.
Put up in air-tight tin boxes. Each box will make six to eight plasters, and any child can spread them. Price 25 cents a box, with full and plain directions.
D. C. MOREHEAD, M. D.,
Inventor and Proprietor, 19 Walker st., New York.
MOREHEAD'S MAGNETIC PLASTER is sold by all Druggists and Dealers in Genuine Medicines everywhere.
nov30 d&wly

LOUISVILLE
PRIVATE MEDICAL DISPENSARY.
Established for the relief of the misguided and imprudent votary of false pleasure, who, finding that he has imbibed the seeds of a certain loathsome disease, is, from an ill-timed sense of shame, deterred from applying to a physician whose knowledge and experience can alone befriend him in distress.

BEING DESIROUS OF RENDERING myself as proficient as possible in the profession I have adopted, I have recently visited many of the principal Hospitals in New York, Albany, Boston, Philadelphia, &c., where I had the privilege of witnessing many new and scientific operations in Surgery and at becoming acquainted with many new and valuable remedies, which I am prepared to introduce into my practice for the benefit of those who are so unfortunate as to be afflicted with any of those diseases which come under my special practice. Those who believe that they have contracted disease should make immediate application, as, by my improved treatment, I am enabled to cut short recent cases in a few days.
YOUNG MEN, who, by indulging in solitary habits, have contracted that mind-harrowing and body-destroying disease, seminal weakness, which leads to the most alarming and fatal consequences, should apply immediately, either in person or by letter, and have a cure effected by his new and scientific mode of treating this disease which never fails of effecting a quick and radical cure.
MIDDLE-AGED and OLD MEN, who, by excessive indulgence in their passions, have produced a debility in advance of their years, can consult Dr. Gates with the fullest assurance of being again restored to that state of health which they would have enjoyed had they never committed any excess.
Persons contemplating marriage and having any doubt as to their physical ability to cater into that solemn contract, should apply at once to Dr. Gates, who will remove all obstacles to prevent a long and happy life.
In all cases which he undertakes, he guarantees a perfect and permanent cure, no matter who nor what else has failed.
"*Dr. Gates' Private Medical Treatise on Sexual Diseases,*" a new and revised edition, handsomely illustrated with numerous plates and engravings representing the genital organs of both sexes in a state of health and disease. Treating on all private diseases incident to both sexes, such as general, nervous, and sexual debility, solitary habits, seminal weakness, impotence, &c., with instructions for their speedy and permanent cure, sent to any address.
PRICE TEN CENTS.
TO THE LADIES—Dr. C. is agent for M. La Croux's French Preventive Powders, by which those who, from so without incurring danger to health or constitution; price $2. Also, agent for Madame Capraual's Female Monthly Pills, a safe and effectual remedy for Irregularities, Obstructions, &c.; price $1. CAUTION! These Pills should not be taken during pregnancy, as they are sure to produce miscarriage. The Pills and Powders sent by mail to any part of the country.
Persons at a distance may be cured at home by addressing a letter, stating case, symptoms, length of time the disease has continued, and have medicine forwarded free from damage or curiosity, to any part of the country, with full directions for use.
Consultation may be held from 9 a. m. to 9 p. m. (on Sunday from 3 to 5 p. m.) at his office, northeast corner of Third and Market streets. Private entrance on Third street, Louisville, Ky.
Secrecy inviolable! Don't forget the name and number. All letters should be addressed to
H. GATES, M. D.,
f18 dis&weowtf Louisville Ky

GRAYSON SPRINGS
GRAYSON COUNTY KY,
IS owned by David Herndon, of Missouri; James F. Clarkson, of Meade county, Ky.; and myself, each owning one-third.
The two first-named gentlemen are farmers and being satisfied with their business, prefer relling their interest in Grayson Springs to improving the same.
They will sell two-thirds of Grayson Springs, and improvements upon three hundred acres of land, with all stock, furniture, &c., upon liberal terms.
I am willing to retain my present interest—one third—or would join any one in the purchase of the whole; or if there should be any one desiring to buy said property and leave me out of the purchase, I will confirm any sale of the whole property; notwithstanding, I should prefer retaining my interest.
If any stranger should desire information in regard to myself he is referred to the following gentlemen of Louisville, Ky.:
Mr. J. D. Osborne, Judge A. Monroe, Drs. L. P. & D. Yandell, and Philip Judge, Esq.; the last-named of the Louisville Hotel. M. P. CLARKSON,
aug31 d&wtf

INITIALS AND NUMBER
Eli Eigh Sea
Four Fifty Three!!
GREAT BARGAINS ARE OFFERED TO THOSE IN want of
BOOKS AND STATIONERY!
WALL PAPER AND SHADES!
Pictures and Frames!
LOOKING GLASSES, &c.!
The country trade supplied at very low rates.
L. A. CIVILL,
a24 d&wlm 453 MAIN STREET.

TO HOUSEKEEPERS.
OWING to the vast amount of adulterated COFFEES, SPICES, and other culinary articles upon the market, the subscribers, at the request of some of the prominent citizens of Louisville, have been induced to establish an Agency for the sale of their pure Coffees, roasted and ground, Pepper, Mustard, Alspice, Cloves, Ginger, &c., &c. Hotels and Housekeepers wishing an article PERFECTLY PURE and of the PRIMEST QUALITY can obtain the same of our Agent, L. A. CIVILL, No. 453 Main st.
SAMUEL WILDE & SONS.
N. B. The above will be sold as low as PERFECTLY PURE articles can be.
L. A. CIVILL,
30 d&wlm 453 MAIN STREET.

THE
VESPER GAS,
Or AIR LIGHT!
A PORTABLE GAS LIGHT FOR EVERY ONE IN TOWN OR COUNTRY, AND CHEAPER THAN ANY OTHER KNOWN, CAN BE MANAGED BY EVERY ONE, AND USED WHEREVER ARTIFICIAL LIGHT IS REQUIRED.
Its portability, cheapness, brilliancy, safety, and simplicity are causing it to supersede everything else where its merits have been fully tried.
The best evidence of its great superiority over all other methods for purposes of illumination is that the proprietor hereby guarantees satisfaction in all cases and pledges himself to refund the price-paid in case the person is not entirely satisfied. He solicits the patronage of the public on these terms. Circulars and Price List, with Testimonials in great number from the most prominent men throughout the state, can be had on application.
Agents Wanted
in every Town in Kentucky where they have not already been made. Many are making as high as $500 per month.
Apply at
No. 6 Masonic Temple.
sep1 d&wtf W. H. SETTLE.

Worms! Worms!
WORMS!
THE season is at hand when these scourges of Childhood begin to become both troublesome and dangerous. Dr. JOHN BULL'S VEGETABLE WORM DESTROYER is a remedy alike pleasant and effectual for the evil. There is not the least difficulty in getting Children to take the medicine. It is prepared in the form of Candy Drops, and will be eaten with avidity by children of all ages. It destroys and expels Worms more effectually than any remedy now in use, while at the same time it will in no way affect injuriously the health of the child.
Sold wholesale and retail by Dr. BULL, at his Depot, on Fifth street, north of Main, and by Druggists generally throughout the country. a5 d&weim

Valuable Tract of Land for Sale.
A FARM containing 416¾ acres, 260 acres cleared and under good fence; all now in clover and timothy grass except 25 acres, which is in corn. This Farm is well adapted either for a Stock or a Tobacco Farm. There are 13 good tobacco barns well located on different parts of the Farm.
There is a good Dwelling with 7 rooms, good Negro Cabins and outbuildings, large number of good Stables and plenty of the best water for all purposes.
Any persons wishing to buy a Farm would do well to look at this, as it is well located in a healthy country and good neighborhood, 10 miles from Henderson, Ky., on the road to Owensboro. We will sell with or without crop and on reasonable time, so as to suit purchasers. Possession given immediately if desired. JOHN FUNK,
M. P. RUCKER.
Henderson, August 10, 1859. aug11 d&wsim*

FALL DRY GOODS.
DAVIS, WALLER, EVANS, & CO.,
No. 436 Main st.,
LOUISVILLE, KY.,
HAVE ON HAND AND WILL CONTINUE TO RECEIVE throughout the season a large assortment of
Staple and Fancy Dry Goods.
We invite the attention of Merchants visiting the market, and we assure them that we can show as attractive a stock of Goods generally and at as low prices as can be found in any city East or West. s1 d&w4

1844! OLD ESTABLISHED 1859!
Clothing Warehouse,
CORNER OF MARKET AND FIRST STS.,
LOUISVILLE, KY.
MARK STRAUS
WOULD RESPECTFULLY CALL THE ATTENTION of all his many old customers and the public generally to the large and varied stock of
READY-MADE CLOTHING,
which he has manufactured with the utmost care and in the most reliable and superior manner to the
Fall and Winter Trade,
embracing every style, grade, and price GARMENTS, suitable for
Men's and Boys' Wear.
Fifteen years' experience has given me unrivaled advantages in the purchase and manufacture of my Goods, and the SUPERIOR MAKE, CUT, AND FIT of my Garments have secured what they have ever commanded—the approval and commendation of all.
I shall remit no effort to make them equally as good for the future, availing myself of all the modern inventions for the manufacture of SUPERIOR CLOTHING.
Call and examine my stock.
MARK STRAUS.
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL CLOTHIER,
sep6 d6&wl3 Corner of First and Market sts.

VIELLE MONTAGNE CO.'S
WHITE ZINC.
JOSEPH M. STRONG, Agent,
83 Read and 56 Church streets, New York.
No. 1 White Dry in packages of 200¾ pounds;
Snow White Dry do do do, and mixed in Oil in France in metallic packages;
No. 1 and Snow White in Linseed Oil;
Snow White in Poppy Seed Oil.
ALL of the above Paints we are prepared to sell at a very small advance upon the New York prices, and invite to an examination of our stock Painters and others who may want this article, obtained under circumstances which give the tallest assurance of its perfect purity. je11 d&weow3mis WILSON & STARBIRD.

MUSSELMAN & SON,
Tobacco Manufacturers
THIRD STREET, BETWEEN MAIN AND THE RIVER,
LOUISVILLE, KY.,
WHERE we will at all times keep a good article of our own manufacture, from Virginia, Kentucky, Missouri, and Tennessee Leaf, to which we respectfully call the attention of the WHOLESALE TRADE.
Terms liberal. jy1 d&w6mis MUSSELMAN & SON.

MEXICAN MUSTANG LINIMENT.
From rich and poor, bond and free, all colors, grades, and conditions of life, we hear the same meed of praise awarded this wonderful article. Sores are healed, pains relieved, lives saved, valuable animals made useful, and untold ills assuaged by this great medicine which are surpassing to the judgment of man. What family does not require a standard Liniment? Who ever heard of the same effects produced by any other article? For Cuts, Bruises, Sprains, Rheumatism, Swellings, Strained Horses, &c., it has no equal. *Beware of imitations.* The genuine Mustang Liniment is sold by all respectable druggists and livery men in every town, parish, and hamlet throughout North and South America, Europe, and the Islands of the Ocean. Buy at once.
BARNES & PARK, Proprietors, New York.

Also, Lyon's Celebrated Insect Powder.
se7 weowlm

HUGHES'S TONIC WILL CURE
CHILLS & FEVER.
FOR THE PROOF READ THE FOLLOWING:
"During the fall of 1855 we used HUGHES'S TONIC with greater success than any other medicine for the CURE OF CHILLS AND FEVER."
G. W. Bashaw, O. Truman,
E. A. Wingate, Owen & Wood,
H. C. Heiskell, John Klink,
Constance & Sloan, A. S. Woodruff,
John Herr, L. N. Glover,
J. E. Shaw, C. A. Fuller, Superintendent Red River Improvements.
R. H. Warner, of Mound City, Ills., writes us:
"The Tonic is nearly out. It has cured some stubborn cases and is liked by all who use it."
W. M. Garner, of Charlestown, Ind., says:
"I have sold during the past season (1859) 300 bottles of Hughes's Tonic. I consider it one of the very best remedies for the cure of Ague."
W. Showalter, of Mt. Washington, Ky., writes:
"One of my customers, Mrs. Letitia Crume, of High Grove Postoffice, Nelson county, had a child who had been under treatment for months for Chills. All things failed. I sold her a bottle of your Tonic, by the use of which her child was permanently cured. A gentleman informs me that he cured six cases with one bottle."
Prepared by SUTCLIFFE & HUGHES, Louisville, Ky., and sold by Druggists and Merchants generally.
mar18 deod&w3m

EXPERIENCED AGENTS WANTED IN ALL PARTS of the country to obtain subscribers for "LOSSING'S PICTORIAL FIELD-BOOK OF THE REVOLUTION," in Two Volumes Royal Octavo, containing upward of 1500 pages, and 1100 beautiful Illustrations. This work will be sold exclusively by Agents, to each of whom a special District will be given. Rare inducements offered. Applicants should name the Counties they would prefer. For full particulars address GEO. W. ELLIOTT, care HARPER & BROTHERS, New York. sep5 d&wt

COTTON PLANTATIONS & NEGROES
FOR SALE.
I WILL sell very low over 800 acres of land on the Bayou Grau cus, three miles back of Egg Point, in Washington county, M ss; about 400 acres ready for cultivation. Also, twenty-five likely Young Negroes Mules, Stock, and Farming Implements. This place never fails of a large crop.
ALSO,
800 acres of Land in Phillips county, Arkansas—one front on Oldtown Lake, the other on the Mississippi river, including the deadening, 400 acres can be planted next Spring. Also, seven likely Young Negroes between twenty-one and twenty-eight years of age; 3 one Yoke of Oxen, 7 Mules, Stock, Farming Implements, and Corn enough for 30 or 40 hands if the buyer wants it. This is fine cotton land on the lake, with a good stand for a wood-yard on the river with plenty of cypress and other timber.
ALSO,
2,000 acres of first-rate Land in Jefferson county, Arkansas, above all overflow, adjoining or near the large cotton plantation of the Hon. Robert W. Johnson, and a few miles from Pine Bluff.
ALSO,
4,000 acres in Drew county, on the Bayou Bartholomew. This is choice high land.
ALSO,
1,250 acres in Sunflower county, Mississippi—110 acres in cultivation and 500 deadened. This is equal to any land in the State and lies adjoining the large cotton plantations of Maj. Whitehead and Col. B. G. Humphreys. It is ten miles from the Yazoo river. It belongs to the late firm of Ward & Jansa. Inquire of Geo. Jonas or the subscriber.
For terms, inquire of Ward, Hunt, & Co., New Orleans, now, or the subscriber in New Orleans after the 10th of October. R. J. WARD.
Louisville, Ky., Aug. 30, 1859. d6&2awtOl&wtOl

SALE OF SHORT-HORN CATTLE, &c.

I WILL offer for sale at public auction, on THURSDAY, October 13, 1859, my herd of Durham Short-horn Cattle and some pure Southdown Sheep. These Cattle are select Herd Book Stock, being choice animals reserved at my former sale and their produce. The herd consists of eleven Bulls and seventeen Cows and Heifers.
Catalogues of the Cattle and their pedigrees may be had by application to me at White Hall P. O., Madison county, Ky.
TERMS OF SALE—Six months' credit, negotiable notes, with approved security, payable at Northern Branch Bank, at Richmond, Ky. C. M. CLAY,
se7 wtds White Hall, Madison county, Ky.

YOUTH AND MANHOOD
JUST PUBLISHED—A NEW TREATISE ON Spermatorrhœa, Seminal Weakness, Nervous and General Debility, Impotence and all diseases arising from the habit of self-abuse and other excesses. From the unpublished Manuscripts of M. Bonnquet, M. D.
Pointing out a mode of cure at once certain and effectual, by which every sufferer, no matter what his condition, may cure himself without the knowledge of even a room mate, and at the least possible cost, thereby avoiding the numerous quacks and nostrums of the day.
The author was a French Physician of great attainments, who spent many years in investigating the nature and treatment of this disease, which annually carries thousands to an untimely grave. Sent under seal to any address, on receipt of two postage stamps.
Address, S. C. PAINE & CO., Louisville, Ky.
sep7 wly

1859! FALL 1859!
IMPORTATIONS!
JNO. A. MILLER,
98 Fourth Street,
IS NOW OPENING
RICH EMBROIDERED VELVET ROBES;
RICH DOUBLE-SKIRT SILK ROBES;
TWO VOLANT SILK ROBES;
TWO VOLANT POPLIN ROBES;
RICH BAYADERE SILKS;
RICH BROCADE SILKS;
PLAIN COLORED SILKS;
EVENING SILKS;
PLAIN AND CHENE POPLINS;
VALENCIENNE LACE SETS;
VALENCIENNE LACE COLLARS;
SWISS AND JACONET EMBROIDERED SETS;
FIGURED AND PLAID
Merinoes;
CASHMERE PLAIDS;
PLAID & STRIPED
Valencias;
RICH PRINTED DeLAINES;
RICH PRINTED DeLAINE ROBES;
PLAIN DeLAINES—all colors;
STRIPED, PLAID, AND BAYADERE
Valor de Paris;
TRAVELING DRESS GOODS.
Linen Goods.
8-4 & 10-1 SCOTCH DAMASK;
8-4 & 10-4 BARNSLEY DAMASK;
8-4 & 10-4 SNOW DROP DAMASK;
NAPKINS, TOWELS;
TOWELINGS, CRASH, &c.;
11-4 & 12-4 LINEN SHEETING;
IRISH LINENS.
All of the above Goods are fresh from the IMPORTERS and will be sold at low prices.
JNO. A. MILLER,
a31 deod&w3 98 FOURTH STREET.

Grass Seeds! Grass Seeds!! Crop 59
1,000 BUSHELS pure Timothy Seed;
2,000 bushels Ky. Blue grass do;
2,000 do Ky. Orchard Grass Seed;
1,000 do Hards' Grass or Redtop Seed.
Also, Red Clover, White Clover, Lucerne, &c., &c.
PETER & BUCHANAN,
a31 d&wl Louisville, Ky.

Agricultural Implements.
THRESHING MACHINES of all the most approved kinds;
Wheat Fans of all the most approved kinds;
Corn Shellers do do do do;
Corn and Cob Mills do do do do;
Straw & Cornstalk Cutters do do do do;
Cider Mills and Wine Presses do do do do;
Chinese Sugar Cane Mills do do do do;
Grass Seed Sowers do do do do;
Grain Drills do do do do;
Levee Wheelbarrows, heavy oak;
Levee or Road Scrapers, iron;
Steel Plows, all sizes and for all purposes;
Avery's Cast Plows;
and every implement, large or small, usually found in Agricultural Stores, to which we invite the attention of Farmers and Dealers. PETER & BUCHANAN,
aug31 d&wl Louisville, Ky.

PLANTATION
GOODS!
WE ARE NOW IN RECEIPT OF A LARGE LINE of Goods expressly for Planters' use, and a line of
Domestics!
suitable for Servants' generally, to which we call the special attention of all interested in the purchase of this class of Goods, at prices that will defy competition.
DURKEE, HEATH, & CO.,
107 FOURTH STREET,
s1 d&w Between Market and Jefferson.

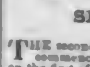
COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE,
NEW ALBANY, INDIANA.
JOSIAH BLISS, Principal.
WITH MANY THANKS TO MY KIND PATRONS of the City and State, also to those of Kentucky, Missouri, Illinois, and Louisiana for their liberal patronage for several years past, I beg leave to announce my proposition—to continue with a limited number of pupils, under my personal instruction, except in the modern languages.
Besides the usual branches, viz: English, Latin, Greek, French, and German, considerable attention will be given to the following, to-wit: Physiology, Agricultural Chemistry, Geology, and Common Law. These are to be exemplified by Lectures with the necessary apparatus, maps, and charts.
Young men will find every facility here for making rapid progress in all their studies. Diplomas awarded to those graduating in Book-keeping.
Boarding and Tuition per Session of five months....$75
Tuition alone do do do 20
Only thirty pupils will be admitted and no deduction for absence except for protracted illness.
Sessions commence on the first Monday in the months of September and February.
REFERENCES.
J. R. ANDERSON, Esq., GEORGE LYMAN, Esq., New Albany.
Rev. B. F. RAWLINS, Rev. THOS. SPENCER, Principals of the Female Schools, New Albany.
NOBLE BUTLER, A. M., GEO. D. PRENTICE, Esq., Louisville, Ky.
W. B. THOMPSON, Esq., Woodsonville, Hart Co., Ky.
For other particulars, address J. BLISS,
aug25 d&w New Albany, Indiana.

Coal Land.
ONE thousand acres of valuable coal land for sale on Green river, in Henderson county, Ky., about thirty miles from the mouth. There are one hundred and twenty-five acres cleared.
The coal is very convenient to the river and is of excellent quality. There is a large amount of valuable timber on this land, saw mills convenient, and navigation uninterrupted at all times.
Any person desiring to purchase will apply to
W. ANTHONY,
a19 d&wsim* Owensboro, Ky.

SECOND-HAND ENGINE FOR SALE.
ONE Second-hand Engine, Eight-Horse Power, for sale. Flooring and Facing Machines; Moulding and Tenon Machines; Saw Mandrils in Iron Frames on hand and for sale by
J. O. CAMPBELL & CO., First st.,
Between Main and Market,
sep3 d6&w6 Kentucky Machine Works.

Greeley's Letters from California.
NOW IS THE TIME TO SUBSCRIBE.
The Sacramento Union, in alluding to Mr. GREELEY'S visit to California, says
"His letters from this State to THE TRIBUNE will be watched for with interest, and if they should not be the most valuable ever written from this country, the importance which they will have from his more extensively read and believed than all the accounts ever published about California, will excuse the anxiety we shall feel to know what Greeley has said of us."
Mr. Greeley's letters will all appear in THE DAILY, WEEKLY, and SEMI-WEEKLY TRIBUNE. Terms Daily $6. Semi-Weekly $3; ten copies or over, to one address, $2 each. Weekly Tribune $2; twenty copies or over, to one address, $1 each, and an extra copy to the getter-up of the Club. Address
HORACE GREELEY & CO.,
s1 d'&wl&wl Tribune Buildings, New York.

$100 REWARD.



RAN AWAY from the subscriber, on the 21st inst., a Negro Man named SAM, tolerably black, about 25 years old, weighs about 175 pounds, heavy built, about 5 feet 6 or 7 inches high: had on when he left home a new pair of boots with red tops.
I will pay the above reward if taken in any free State and secured in any jail in the State, so that I get him, or $50, taken in any county in the State, or $— if taken anywhere else and secured in any jail so that I get him. GEORGE D. JEWELL.
Pageville, Barren co., Ky., Aug. 24, 1859. a31 d&w

SHELBY MEDICAL COLLEGE,
NASHVILLE, TENN.
SESSION OF 1859—60.
THE second course of lectures in this Institution will commence on MONDAY, October 3d, 1859, and close on the first of the following March. The lectures of the first month will be free to all students.
Clinical Instructions will commence at the opening of the October course. The Anatomical rooms will also be opened at the same time.
FACULTY.
THOMAS L. MADDIN, M. D., Professor of Anatomy (Descriptive, Histological, and Surgical).
JOHN FREDERICK MAY, M. D., Professor of Principles and Practice of Surgery.
JOHN H. CALLENDER, M. D., Professor of Materia Medica and Therapeutics.
E. S. HASKINS, M. D., Professor of Theory and Practice of Medicine.
HENRI ERNI, M. D., Professor of Medical Chemistry and Medical Jurisprudence.
DANIEL F. WRIGHT, M. D., Professor of Physiology and Pathology.
JOHN P. FORD, M. D., Professor of Obstetrics and Diseases of Women and Children.
H. M. COMPTON, M. D., Demonstrator of Anatomy.
FEES.
Lecture fees..........$105 00
Matriculation fee (paid but once)..........5 00
Demonstrator's fee..........10 00
Graduation Fee..........25 00
The price of boarding and all the personal expenses of the student are as reasonable in Nashville as in any city in the Union. Good boarding can be obtained at from $3 to $4 per week. JOHN P. FORD, M. D.,
se1 w4 Dean of the Faculty, 16 Summer street.

CHANGE.
SALVISA STOCK FAIR!
THE time of holding this Fair has been changed so as not to conflict with the other Fairs of the state, to the 5th, 6th, 7th, and 8th of October.
ORDER OF EXHIBITION.
FIRST DAY.
Hogs, Sheep, and Cattle.
SECOND DAY.
Mules, Mare and Mule Colts, thorough-bred Horses, Saddle Horses and Mares, Draft Horses and Mares.
THIRD DAY.
Harness Horses and Mares; model ring for any age or sex, Carriage and Buggy Horses and Mares, Mare and Colt, Horse, kind, and best broke and gaited Saddle Gelding.
FOURTH DAY.
Trotting and Racking Stock.
se7 w3 J. H. MATHENY, Secretary.
Courier and Democrat copy three times in weekly paper and forward bills to J. H. Matheny, Secretary.

PARKER SEWING MACHINE COMPANY.
Family Sewing Machines,
PRICE $40. COMPLETE.
VERNON & CO.
THIS is a new first class Machine, making the celebrated Grover & Baker Stitch.
BY AUTHORITY OF THE GROVER & BAKER CO.
These Machines are noiseless—run rapidly—sew from two spools and form a seam of unequalled strength, beauty, and elasticity, which will not rip, even if every fourth stitch be cut. They are unquestionably the best in the market for family use. They will Hem, Fell, Stitch, Run, and Bind.
They will do anything that any other Machine can do. Machines highly finished in cabinets. Heavy Machines for manufacturing purposes. Hemmers and Binders extra.
We desire an active, efficient agent in every city and town in the United States.
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LOCATED in Henderson county, Ky., one and a half miles south of Green river, containing 300 acres in the survey, 70 acres of which are improved, with a good frame house, negro tenements, stables, cribs, and all necessary outbuildings. There is fine water on the premises and an abundant supply. The land is well adapted for grass or a tobacco farm, and is on the road leading from Henderson to Calhoun.
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THE MEXICAN
MUSTANG LINIMENT.
THE popularity of the MEXICAN MUSTANG LINIMENT is coextensive with the civilization of the globe. Other articles claim to *alleviate* pain and distress—this *cures*. Family Physicians, Government hospitals, Farriers, Planters, Farmers, Livery men, &c., have practically demonstrated this fact throughout the world. No article ever before received such unbounded praise and support from Medical and Scientific men.
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Of years' standing has been totally cured. Piles, Ulcers, Tumors, Running Sores, Scrofula, Stiff Joints, Felons, Swellings, Burns, Bites, Boils, Chaps, Neuralgia, Salt Rheum, and all aches and pains upon man, and kindred complaints upon
HORSES, CATTLE, &c.,
Such as Ring Bone, Gall, Scratches, Spavin, Poll Evil, Sweeney, Hoof-ail, &c., are subdued and cured by the
Mustang Liniment.
Valuable Horse Saved!
Mr. S. LITCH, Hyde Park, Vt., writes: "That the horse was considered worthless (his case was Spavin), but since the free use of Mustang Liniment I have sold him for $150 cash. Your Liniment has been doing wonders up here."
420 BROAD STREET, PHILADELPHIA, PA.
(Extract.) "In lifting the kettle from the fire it became unmanageable, tilted over, and scalded my hands very severely, almost to a crisp. It was an awful sight. The Mustang Liniment appeared to extract the pain. I healed rapidly, without soreness, and it has no scar of account.
"Yours truly, CHARLES FOSTER."
Such language as this is but the constant and natural echo wherever this article is used.
This Liniment is indispensable to planters and owners of horses and mules. Mr. John Daniels, Montgomery, Ala., sold a slave for $900, who was raised from utter uselessness by this Liniment. Every family should have it. Be very particular and inquire for the Mustang Liniment and take no other.
Sold by all dealers throughout North and South America, Europe, and all the Islands of the Ocean, for 25 cents, 50 cents, and $1 per bottle. BARNES & PARK, New York.
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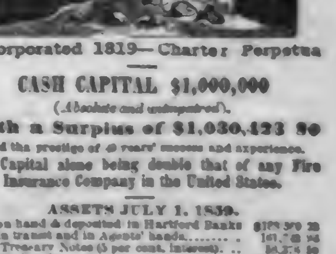

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CASH CAPITAL $1,000,000
(*Absolute and unimpaired.*)
With a Surplus of $1,030,423 80
And the prestige of 40 years' success and experience.
The Capital alone being double that of any Fire Insurance Company in the United States.
ASSETS JULY 1, 1859.
Cash on hand & deposited in Hartford Banks $[illegible]
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U. S. Treasury Notes (6 per cent. interest) [illegible]
[illegible] State Bonds [illegible]
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Bills Receivable [illegible]
Market Value.
[illegible] bonds (6, 7, and 10 per ct. int. annually) [illegible]
[illegible] shares Railroad Stock [illegible]
[illegible] " Connecticut River Co. Stock [illegible]
[illegible] " Hartford Bank Stock [illegible]
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HAVE BEEN PAID BY THE ÆTNA INSURANCE COMPANY IN THE PAST 40 YEARS.
Organized on a NATIONAL basis, with agencies in the principal cities and towns. Cash transactions free from the objections of the ordinary system. Application made to any duly authorized Agent promptly attended to. By strict attention to a legitimate Insurance business this Company is enabled to offer both indemnity for the past and security for the future. Policies issued without delay by
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WM. M. LEWIS, New Albany. deod&weowly

WEEKLY JOURNAL.

Agricultural.

FIFTH ANNUAL FAIR OF THE SOUTH-WESTERN AGRICULTURAL AND MECHANICAL ASSOCIATION.—The near approach of this interesting local exhibition, which will take place September 20th-24th, has induced us to look with more attention through the premium list of the Board of Directors, than we did upon its first publication several weeks ago. It is the best list, in our judgment, that has yet been prepared, and, if the finances of the Association can stand it, will, we doubt not, give entire [illegible] the stockholders and the public. It [illegible] for distributing among competitors, in the form of plate and money premiums, upwards of four thousand dollars, so arranged as to embrace every leading class of agricultural products.

Class A includes blooded cattle, fat cattle, and milk stock, and we observe in this division one premium of $50, one of $30, and no less than seven of $20 each. Class B includes sheep of the various popular breeds, with all the premiums ranging from $10 to $15. Class C, hogs, with premiums of like amount. Class D embraces horses of all descriptions, arranged in appropriate subdivisions—and premiums of $50, $40, $30, $25, and $20 are liberally, and, we hope, judiciously, distributed throughout this whole class. Class E embraces jacks, jennets, and mules, with premiums ranging from $25 down to $10. This completes the classification of live stock, and division first.

The second division includes all agricultural machinery and farm implements, with iron castings, mechanic's tools, &c., &c. Domestic or household manufactures, needle work, both ornamental and useful, products of the field and garden, works of art, fruits and flowers, products of the dairy and pantry, and sundry miscellaneous articles, constitute the third division. And in each of these two general divisions, as well as in the first, the most liberal provision has been made for premiums. For farm engines, harvesting machines, threshers, and some other leading articles, a premium of $25 each is to be given, while $20, $15, and $10 premiums are numerous, meeting the eye at every turn of a page.

Among the new features in the premium list for the present year are two items that we mention with especial pleasure, viz: For the best specimen of skill and workmanship, in any class of industry, by an apprentice of Kentucky under twenty-one years of age, $25; and for the best invention by an apprentice or a youth of Kentucky, under twenty-one years of age, $25. Honor to the Director who suggested and the Board which provided these two premiums. They evince an enlightened liberality, and should incite our young men to the utmost stretch of their powers, to produce something worthy of exhibition, and worthy the notice and appreciation of such a Society as the Southwestern. What is $25 this year, if it call out the right sort of effort, will doubtless be $50 next year, and probably $100 the year after.

To orchardists and gardeners we observe that much better premiums are to be paid this year than have been paid heretofore, while florists have been equally well remembered. Twenty-five varieties of apples and twenty-five of pears call for a premium of $15 each, while the best collection of fruits of all kinds will secure $30, and the second best collection half as much. So the best collection of roses in bloom calls for $15, the best floral display $30, and the best ornamental arrangement of flowers and plants, of various kinds, $50.

Such premiums will unquestionably bring out the best, in all departments, that exhibitors may be able to show; and this will make up a fair that will attract people by thousands and thousands from far and near. We can hardly be mistaken when we predict that the fifth annual fair of the Southwestern Association will be the best, in some respects, that the society has yet held.

☞ We have had frequent inquiries as to the propriety of setting out strawberry plants during the months of August and September. It is a favorite season with us when the weather is sufficiently wet to do so with safety. August thus far has been admirably suited to the formation of new beds, but another difficulty has presented itself to their success. The excessive drouth with which we have been visited this summer has prevented the setting of young vines from the runners, and old vines are not apt to succeed by transplanting. We would therefore advise our readers not to transplant unless they can obtain young plants for the purpose.

☞ We commend the following remarks upon the destruction of birds of prey and other animals considered as the enemies of man. Our own prejudice existed for a long time against the hawk, but several months ago our attention was called to one with a very large rat in his talons; since that, we do not feel so much vexed when our wife loses a member from her poultry yard. We are satisfied that for every chicken appropriated by these keen-eyed inhabitants of the air, abundant reparation is made in the destruction of rats, mice, and other troublesome vermin of our field:

Killing Wild Animals.—A little attention to the habits of the animals we encounter in the town and country, in the habitations of men, or in the swamps and forests, will often give us new views of the relations that the lower animals bear to man, and teach us that in many instances our conceptions of what is useful or what is injurious are not founded in truth, but only in the misconception of a few facts. The plan of creation is perfect in all its details, but man sometimes steps in and tries to make things better, without being possessed of the necessary amount of knowledge to qualify him for the work; when this is the case, he always fails. We must work in accordance with nature's laws, if we expect to be successful. In illustration of this, the indiscriminate destruction of the rapacious animals, those that feed on others, may be taken as an example; and the result is the rapid increase of the vegetable eaters on which the former preyed, and the consequent complaint that everything is eaten up by mice, rats, bugs, caterpillars, or worms. We often wage war on our best friends through mistake. We do not plead for the lives of *all* rapacious animals; for those whose natural food is appropriated by man there is no further need, and their existence is to him a positive evil.

But it often happens that a flesh eater appropriates to itself a little of what is claimed by all-grasping man as his own, and then out comes the gun, and the career of the poor animal is ended. It is all the same if for every stray chicken or duckling killed, a thousand rats or mice may have been destroyed—the good is forgotten, and only the evil remembered. Many species of birds eat grain or fruits at certain seasons, while during the rest of the year, insects that make the same plants and many others their prey, is the food of these very birds. Never mind the good these feathered friends have done, kill them off, for what business have they to eat our grain or fruits? But hold! do not be in too great a hurry: can you shoot or poison all the mice, rats, and insects that every year levy the heaviest kind of a tax on the produce of your land? Will they not go on increasing until they become a curse, in consequence of the destruction, by you, of their natural foes? Reflect a little, and see if this is not the case. Are there any greater enemies to our field mice than snakes? Do they not pursue mice, and, after killing, swallow them entire? And yet every man and boy thinks he is doing a smart act by killing every snake he meets. All our snakes, with the exception of the rattlesnake and copperhead, are *perfectly harmless*. They have no poison fangs, and their teeth are small. B[illegible] could increase the list of really useful animals to a very great length, and it would include many animals considered injurious by many of our readers; but we will simply *advise all to study the habits of animals, discover the nature of their food, and many new facts will be brought to light that will in time dispel the mists of popular ignorance.*

Ohio Farmer.

THE FEEDING OF HOGS.—The hog fattens most rapidly in such a state of atmosphere as is most congenial to his comfort—not too hot or too cold; hence the fall months are the best for making pork. The more agreeable the weather, the less is the amount of food required for the waste of life. During the spring and summer months, it pays well to set apart a clover field for hogs, where they can have free access to water and the sour milk and swill from the house. It is generally conceded that food in a fermented state contains more nitrogen than in a sweet or unfermented state. It has been found advantageous after the clover fails to have a patch of oats and peas to turn the hogs into; after that, commence cutting up corn in a green state, or when it is what is termed roasting ears, as the hog thrives faster than when the corn becomes hard. It is also found by experiment that the hog fattens very fast on the Sorghum Cane, cut about the time it has its growth, and thrown to the hogs in a clean pen or on a grass plat. For later feeding, when the corn becomes dry, have it ground, as it is a wasteful way of feeding whole corn to hogs after it has matured. Then collect together all your perishable articles, such as unripe fruit, small potatoes, pumpkins, beets, carrots, &c., and steam the meal with any of these articles, and double the pork can be made on the same quantity, than if fed in a raw state, and the hogs can be fattened in less time. It is the best way to fatten a hog to give him at regular hours all he can eat up clean, so as not to have an overplus for him to wallow in, that is, when he is fed in a close pen.

When hogs are confined in close quarters, in order to facilitate the process of fattening, they should be provided with a good house, well covered, made reasonably tight, with a good floor and troughs, with the sleeping apartment separate from where they are fed. A little salt, ashes, charcoal, and rotten wood add to their health and facilitate their fattening.

Many will say they have not time to build houses, grind their grain, and steam their vegetables, &c., saying at the same time they don't believe it will pay. Let us examine their premises. Early in the spring, you will find the farmer getting his teams ready, repairing his plows, harrows, harness, &c. The most of the farmers know the expense of such preparations. As soon as the ground is in proper order for plowing, the tug of war commences. The word will be—come, boys, we want to plant, say, forty acres of corn; and it is hurry through plowing, hurry through planting, hurry through tending, and hurry through husking the corn. Probably, besides their own force, they have to hire considerable help, in order to make the crop. Suppose, when the corn is all harvested, the yield is forty bushels to the acre (a very good average crop for this country), making sixteen hundred bushels; which, when cribbed, at fifty cents per bushel, amounts to $800. Taking into consideration the rent of the land, the cost and repairs of implements, the value of labor of men and teams, the above crop has cost nearly if not quite every cent it would sell for. Now let us go back to the man who says he has not time to grind and cook the food for his hogs, and don't believe it pays in feeding corn in a green state. As soon as the corn ripens or is cribbed, he will commence throwing it to his hogs, perhaps in the mud, or *something* the name of a hog pen. You may hear him say that his hogs don't *fatten*; still he continues wasting his corn until he finds it nearly gone, and his hogs not *fat*. You will hear him say at butchering time (as we often hear it remarked) that his hogs have eat their heads off—to say nothing of the time lost in feeding. What was his result? One hundred head of hogs eat sixteen hundred bushels of corn; not being fat, they only weighed 150 pounds each; total 15,000 pounds, at five cents per pound, amounting to $750. Say nothing about what the hogs were worth when he commenced feeding his crop of corn, he has lost $50 from the price of the corn, and, at a low estimate, $50 for throwing the corn to the hogs.

Now let us look at his neighbor with the same amount of corn and hogs; he has a good hog house worth $50; say it will last ten years, $5 will repair for each year, making $50 more; a cooking or steam apparatus worth $50, that will last ten years; making $150 in all—divided, makes $15 annually for hog pen and cooking apparatus. The expense of feeding and labor over and above the other man $35; and $40 worth of perishable food in a raw state. He kills the hogs when he considers them suitable for market; their weight per head, instead of 150 pounds, is 200 pounds; total from 100 hogs 20,000 pounds of pork, in consequence of being better fattened; is worth one cent per pound more than his neighbor's; then, at six cents per pound, the pork amounts to $1,200, and on examining his corn he has 500 bushels left.

Now let us sum the whole matter up; the man that fed his corn whole, lost at least $100. The man that ground and cooked his feed, his corn was worth $800; vegetables worth $40; use of hog pen, cooking apparatus, &c., $15; extra labor $35; total $890. Credit by 20,000 pounds of pork at six cents per pound $1,200; 500 bushels of corn not fed $250; total $1,450; subtract the $890, leaves a balance in his favor of $560; or add the loss the first man sustained, makes a difference in favor of the man that ground and cooked his food of $660, on a single crop of 1,600 bushels of corn. Take notice that the cost of both lots of hogs, prior to the commencement of feeding the above crop, is on an equal footing.

We consider the above not over estimated; but believe by a thorough test there would be yet a greater difference. When we see the above facts staring us in the face, need we wonder at the tens of thousands of dollars that are thrown away annually in each county? When will farmers awake to their interest? How long will they continue to lose their dollars, by being fearful of spending their cents.—*Ohio Farmer.*

VISIT YOUR NEIGHBORS' GARDENS.—In spring, in summer, and in autumn visit your neighbors' gardens. In spring, see how they prepare their ground for different crops; what kind of seeds they plant, what precautions they use against destructive worms and insects, what new varieties of fruit trees, vines, bushes, &c., they are planting, and what situations they choose for them, whether moist or dry, shaded or sunny; mark the comparative hardiness of previously planted trees, vines, and shrubs, as indicated by the way they have borne the preceding winter, taking into account differences of exposure; and look about for anything new, curious, or interesting, in the way of flowering plants, shrubs, &c.

In summer, observe your neighbors' modes of cultivation; take notice of any peculiarities in their treatment of particular vegetables, fruits, and flowers, and compare their methods and the results obtained with your own efforts and success. Don't imagine that there is nothing worth looking at, except in grand, imposing establishments; you may often see a finer patch of potatoes, cabbages, or onions, in the humble, unpretending garden of your nearest Irish neighbor, and gain from the proprietor more useful hints concerning their cultivation than would be afforded by a visit to the most complete garden collection within your reach. Small cultivators, or persons who raise but few kinds of vegetables, are quite apt to produce them in greater perfection than more extensive or ambitious cultivators.

Go to your neighbors' gardens in Autumn to witness the quality and abundance of their later fruits and vegetables, their pears, grapes, turnips, potatoes, winter squashes, &c., &c., not forgetting to take a look at their late-blooming flowers. Ask the owner's leave to take seeds of desirable varieties that you do not possess, and which they have to spare, giving them, in return, rare seeds from your own garden. It is better for you, better for you both, than to run the risk of being imposed upon by the trash sent out by ignorant and unprincipled seedsmen. Be sure to learn your neighbor's methods of putting up their winter fruit, and remember to make inquiries in late winter or early spring as to the keeping qualities of different kinds.

Give special heed to all accounts of adverse experience in cultivation. It may save you time, trouble, and disappointment in future. Enthusiastic amateurs, coming into possession of new varieties of plants which they are anxious to increase, are very likely to commit mistakes, a history of which will be useful to their neighbors. As an example, a garden in this neighborhood contains a few bushels of the Lawton or New Rochelle blackberry, planted a year ago last spring. In the fond hope (as the novelists say) that the plants might be propagated by layering, the zealous owner, last fall, bent down several canes, and covered a portion of each with earth, leaving two or three inches at the end exposed. In February, the buried part of the canes was separated from the other, as was supposed proper. It was curious, in spring, to see the fruit buds on the end of the layers swell into blossom, and then the whole, flower and stalk, gradually dry up and die. As the great June frost destroyed most of the fruit that set on the bushes, the owner gained his experience at a small cost of berries.

South Livonia, N. Y., 1859. A.

Rural New Yorker.

MISTRUST OF PROVIDENCE.—*Col. Moore:* It is somewhat singular that farmers, who rely upon the firmest and most stable means of subsistence, should be the most distrustful. The untimely June frost which visited us made more long faces among farmers than any other class of people. It is a fact that many exhibit the spirit of Cain, the first farmer of whom we have any knowledge. Through his jealousy and mistrust of Providence, he afflicted Eve by causing the death of her beloved Abel. What is the use of putting on such a solemn visage on account of the crops or the weather? Shall we make mouths at the Almighty, or call to account the great Jehovah? Are we not exalted above all men, in being honored by a partnership with the Most High? The great God of nature is the silent though active partner of every farmer who tills a rod of earth. He furnishes the capital and we do the labor. He sends the sunshine and shower. He is, after all we may do by the aid of science and machinery, the great prime mover in all the operations of agriculture. He sent the frost for the best of reasons. He gave us a little too warm a May, and as a consequence, to balance it, we have had a little too cold a June. Is not this right? Does not this square the matter? With a hot May, June, and July in conjunction or succession, with no modification, where would have been your grain or grass? What man or beast could endure it, either?

Our philosophy is that we must have so much heat and so much cold throughout the year—that the whole is nicely calculated and meted out as it seemeth good in the sight of Him from whom proceedeth every good and perfect gift. If corn and other things have been checked, it was only that they might put more rapidly forward at the end of the course. We have only been rounding the dangerous curve of spring, to pass more rapidly forward upon the level of a beautiful and glorious summer. No one need regret that he has his money invested in land, when he thinks of the failures incident to mercantile life, or remembers the yawning gulf where the Central America went down. We have the promise of seed time and harvest. One we have had eminently propitious, and we shall have the other in proportion, as sure as results follow causes, or as day succeeds night. Nature is yet to display her mightiest powers, and in due time we shall reap if we faint not.

Rural New Yorker.

[From the Rural New Yorker.]

LEACHED ASHES FOR WALKS.—Experience is said to be the best teacher, and so it is. From careful experiments with different materials for walks, I am prepared to say that *leached ashes* are superior to all substances used for that purpose, unless it be flagging stone, and to them the purchase and cost of construction are formidable objections. Then, to fit them to a serpentine or winding walk, which is the only proper form for lawns and pleasure grounds, is a difficult and expensive task, besides they are too heavy and clumsy in appearance. Plank are alike objectionable. Brick cannot be recommended. Gravel or sand will not *pack*, and is, therefore, good for nothing. Ashes pack the best of all substances suitable for walks of which I have any knowledge, and after in a few weeks' use, if the weather is *rainy*, become nearly as hard as adamant. It does not wash like gravel, but retains its place and shape with remarkable tenacity. For carriage roads or drive ways it has no equal.

My mode of construction is this: I first sink the walk some ten or twelve inches below the surface and fill with ashes, treading it firm with the feet. I raise it slightly in the center, which gives the walk a slight convex form, and enables it to shed off the water falling upon it. I then, if my ashes were sufficiently damp to pack well, give it a coating of clean sand, such as is used for house plaster, from one fourth to one half an inch deep, and call it finished.

The following are some of the advantages that pertain to this kind of walk: 1st. No thistles or weeds can grow in it. 2d. It is very durable, being (if convex) nearly impervious to water and never heaves with frost.

It is now three years since I made my driveway and walks after the above plan; hence I speak confidently, and can recommend to others the course I have adopted. I have to add that no sand or foreign substance should be mixed with the ashes, as it would seriously injure their packing qualities.

S. B. ROCKWELL.

"SPRING SIDE," Middleburg, Vt., 1859.

TOADS AND SQUASH BUGS.—A few weeks ago we gave an account of a bad trait in the character of our friend, the toad, and will now relate a redeeming one. Observing, one day, a toad beneath a squash vine, we saw him thrust out his tongue and capture a squash bug—*Coreus tristis*. As the smell of this insect is anything but fragrant, we naturally thought the toad's conception of the agreeable was different from ours. We cut from the vine a leaf, on which there were a number of bugs, and laid it before him, and it was really droll the way in which he turned his head and looked at us. In a few moments he gave a hop nearer the leaf, then out went the tongue and down went a bug. Again and again this was repeated, until none were left. The gourmand seemed to smack his lips over the feast of fat things provided him. Whenever a bug would crawl to the top, the eyes of the toad would kindle, and his whole form partake of the excitement. Then he was really handsome, in our eyes, and we really wished that his race would give over eating bees and take exclusively to bugs and other noxious insects.—*Ohio Farmer.*

Wheat, although considered by some as a native of Sicily, originally came from the central table land of Thibet, where it yet exists as a grass, with small mealy seed. Rye exists wild in Siberia.—Barley exists wild in the mountains of Himaley. Oats were brought from North America. Millet, one species, is a native of India; another of Egypt and Abyssinia. Maize (Indian corn) is of native growth in America. Rice was brought from South Africa, whence it was taken to India, and thence to Europe and America. Peas are of unknown origin. Vetches are natives of Germany. The Garden Bean is from the East Indies. Buckwheat came originally from Siberia and Turkey. Cabbage grows wild in Sicily and Naples. The Poppy was brought from the East. The Sunflower from Peru. Hops came to perfection as a wild flower in Germany. Saffron came from Egypt. The Onion is also a native of Egypt. Horse-radish from South Europe. Tobacco is a native of Virginia, Tobago, and California. Another species has also been found wild in Asia. The grasses are mostly native plants, and so are the clovers, except Lucerne, which is a native of Sicily. The Gourd is an Eastern plant. The Potato is a well known native of Peru and Mexico. Coriander grows wild near the Mediterranean. Anise was brought from the Grecian Archipelago.

A USEFUL TABLE.—Counting plants one foot apart each way, we shall have 43,560 upon an acre, because an acre contains that many superficial feet. Take the figure in the first column of the following table as the distance apart, and an acre will contain the number of plants in the second column:

1½ feet	19,360	12 feet	302
2 feet	10,890	15 feet	193
2½ feet	6,960	18 feet	134
3 feet	4,840	20 feet	106
3½ feet	3,555	22 feet	90
4 feet	2,722	25 feet	69
5 feet	1,742	30 feet	48
6 feet	1,210	35 feet	35
8 feet	680	40 feet	27
10 feet	435	45 feet	21

Guitars! Guitars!!

MADE by Martin, Hall, & Son, in this country, and by the most celebrated manufacturers in Europe.

For sale at wholesale and retail at reduced prices by D. P. FAULDS & CO., 539 Main st., between Second and Third, Opposite Bank of Kentucky. a29 j&b&weow

☞ These stanzas are full of deep, solemn, and religious beauty:

[For the Louisville Journal.]

THE SOUL'S HERMITAGE.

BY WM. F. BRANNAN.

I have a hermitage of common clay,
Wherein are treasures, neither rich nor rare,
Yet sacred relics to my life are they,
And hoarded up in secret caskets there.

My pilgrim soul resides there all alone,
Its weary years of wild unrest are o'er;
Now coiled and travel-worn from many a zone,
And vain researches on the sea and shore.

No prying eyes look through the portals there—
No shameless pleasure tempts the soul within;
Despair without must still remain despair—
I have no room for any pleading sin.

In dim past shadows of a distant morn
I still can see the budding of my years,
Still hear my hopeful songs or sighs forlorn,
Still see the rainbow in life's morning tears.

Within this hermitage my sleepless soul
Lives o'er again the stormy years of life,
And nerves itself for that eternal goal
Where puny man ends all his petty strife:

Lives o'er again the wild enchanting palms
That played with golden gladness through my brain,
And swept with dire alarms, or thrill's sublime
The diapason of all joy and pain.

I entertain no stranger unaware
Within my soul's most secret solitude—
No guest but Death may ever enter there—
No vandal foot shall ever dare intrude.

No one can share in all my bliss or woe,
No eye may see my rapture or despair;
On beggar palms no alms can I bestow
Of sacred relics, or of treasures rare.

My house of clay stands midway on a slope,
Oblivion's stream meanders at its base;
Upon the summit of this mount of hope
The sons of Fame have found a dwelling place.

I ne'er may write my name upon their scroll,
Or see the glories of their temple fair,
Yet I can hear those thund'rous voices roll
Their God-like anthems through the echoing air.

I can o'erlook the world a little way,
See isles of palm and blooms forever sweet,
Behold the rising of the Orient day,
And sing low murmurs in my safe retreat.
O blessed midland of my soul's domain,
Secure retreat from envy, hate, and scorn;
Here let me close my simple hermit reign,
And rest in quiet till the coming morn.

AUGUST 5, 1859.

OFFICIAL VOTE FOR GOVERNOR IN 1859.

Counties.	Bell.	Magoffin.	Counties.	Bell.	Magoffin.
Adair	543	1102	Kenton	1013	1641
Allen	507	759	Knox	730	375
Anderson	333	741	Larue	470	525
Ballard	356	588	Laurel	409	377
Barren	1688	1419	Lawrence	670	584
Bath	749	1041	Letcher	111	265
Boone	859	943	Lewis	690	684
Bourbon	980	673	Lincoln	922	453
Boyle	771	331	Livingston	398	341
Bracken	778	741	Logan	1418	528
Breathitt	144	508	Lyon	229	363
Breckinridge	908	650	Madison	1301	949
Bullitt	432	464	Marion	593	1150
Butler	750	466	Marshall	130	856
Caldwell	340	648	Mason	1305	884
Calloway	238	1124	McCracken	609	527
Campbell	608	1264	McLean	000	000
Carroll	374	523	Meade	592	459
Carter	381	843	Mercer	718	1040
Casey	705	438	Montgomery	596	508
Christian	971	1055	Monroe	0 0	151
Clarke	953	408	Morgan	480	1203
Clay	438	459	Muhlenburg	858	871
Clinton	314	571	Nelson	999	918
Crittenden	493	636	Nicholas	731	1006
Cumberland	668	377	Ohio	805	1041
Daviess	1246	1408	Oldham	357	529
Edmondson	000	000	Owen	439	1406
Estill	557	578	Owsley	398	420
Fayette	1403	102	Pendleton	616	856
Fleming	977	910	Perry	198	253
Floyd	258	799	Pike	188	174
Franklin	856	826	Powell	178	190
Fulton	256	405	Pulaski	1231	1342
Gallatin	385	490	Rockcastle	495	241
Garrard	927	390	Rowan	137	139
Grant	677	787	Russell	501	429
Graves	603	1301	Scott	742	1063
Grayson	492	529	Shelby	1193	765
Greene	461	688	Simpson	410	551
Greenup	1089	863	Spencer	387	426
Hancock	419	477	Taylor	361	651
Hardin	898	947	Todd	618	519
Harlan	423	271	Trigg	764	733
Harrison	921	1310	Trimble	191	496
Hart	445	786	Union	510	775
Henderson	908	883	Warren	1182	866
Henry	654	1028	Washington	544	1056
Hickman	253	581	Wayne	749	896
Hopkins	738	1065	Whitley	619	390
Jackson	141	151	Woodford	639	472
Jefferson	4378	2867			
Jessamine	620	589	Totals	67283	76187
Johnson	40	779			

The following are the aggregate votes cast for the candidates for State offices, except Governor:

Lieutenant Governor—Linn Boyd 75,290; Alfred Allen 61,667.

Attorney General—A. J. James 74,452; James Harlan 61,566.

Auditor of Public Accounts—Grant Green 72,773; Thos. S. Page 61,878.

Treasurer.—Jas. H. Garrard 74,171; Daugherty White 61,139.

Register of the Land Office.—Thos. J. Frazier 73,970; Jno B. Herndon 60,915.

Superintendent of Public Instruction—Rob't Richardson 74,006; Wm. F. Evans 60,990.

President of the Board of Internal Improvements—Jas. P. Bates 74,086; D. R. Haggard 61,283.

MEMBERS OF CONGRESS—OFFICIAL.

FIRST DISTRICT.

	Burnett.	Morrow.
Fulton	442	140
Hickman	671	45
Ballard	718	97
McCracken	689	217
Livingston	498	251
Graves	1429	277
Calloway	1221	118
Marshall	916	34
Caldwell	681	180
Lyon	433	48
Trigg	978	138
Union	897	318
Crittenden	758	234
Hopkins	1346	166
	11540	2248

SECOND DISTRICT.

	Jackson.	Peyton.
Christian	997	1067
Henderson	878	886
Daviess	1243	1458
Muhlenburg	883	1070
Ohio	793	1141
Hancock	421	474
Breckinridge	921	708
Butler	509	555
Grayson	565	590
	7199	7930

THIRD DISTRICT.

	Bristow.	Sale.
Todd	726	426
Logan	1412	464
Simpson	407	537
Warren	1212	789
Edmondson	(no return)	
Barren	1097	1236
Hart	459	733
Monroe	168	581
Allen	547	709
	7164	5575

FOURTH DISTRICT.

James S. Chrisman received .... 7,201 votes.
William A. Anderson received .... 7,204 "

The vote by counties from the Fourth District is not given.

FIFTH DISTRICT.

	Brown.	Jewett.
Meade	501	127
Hardin	985	732
Bullitt	509	309
Larue	361	463
Marion	965	540
Washington	609	900
Nelson	989	497
Mercer	1168	858
Anderson	471	594
Spencer	380	306
	6927	5066

SIXTH DISTRICT.

	Adams.	Garrard.
Garrard	812	670
Madison	1267	943
Rockcastle	499	246
Laurel	409	374
Knox	807	314
Estill	556	493
Owsley	456	314
Clay	418	511
Perry	265	270
Pike	277	664
Letcher	223	237
Whitley	715	313
Johnson	54	760
Breathitt	299	394
Harlan	430	234
Floyd	427	673
Jackson	170	133
	8164	7231

SEVENTH DISTRICT.

	Mallory.	Holt.
Jefferson	4256	3324
Shelby	1161	786
Henry	646	1029
Oldham	353	536
	6416	5675

EIGHTH DISTRICT.

	Harlan.	Simms.
Bourbon	965	684
Fayette	1410	966
Jessamine	598	587
Woodford	634	468
Scott	734	1063
Franklin	863	819
Harrison	936	1317
Nicholas	737	1409
	6865	6893

NINTH DISTRICT.

	L. T. Moore.	J. W. Moore
Mason	1374	875
Lewis	684	731
Greenup	1163	854
Lawrence	849	496
Carter	464	832
Morgan	563	1147
Montgomery	587	593
Clarke	915	412
Bath	741	1040
Fleming	952	928
Powell	190	166
Rowan	143	244
	8565	8227

TENTH DISTRICT.

	Jones.	Stevenson
Trimble	179	474
Carroll	366	538
Owen	415	1439
Gallatin	383	493
Grant	663	600
Boone	886	970
Kenton	950	1706
Campbell	681	1242
Pendleton	615	871
Bracken	754	773
	5889	9296

MEMO.—The above certificate is based on returns regularly made out and certified by the respective Boards of Examiners on the day fixed by law, and duly returned to the Secretary of State. An amended return was forwarded from Boyle county, certifying that there was a mistake of 4 votes against W. C. Anderson, as appeared by a re-examination and scrutiny of the poll books. Appended to this corrected return is a statement by the Clerk, that, after the Examiners had given the certificate of the vote of the county, he, the Clerk, had loaned the poll books from his office to some gentleman, who discovered the error which is attempted to be corrected, and reported it to the Examiners, who on re-examination, found it was so. After this, and after all the returns for the District were in, letters were filed with the Secretary stating that the Examiners of Cumberland county had made a mistake in their certificate of the vote of that county, and time was asked to have it corrected. This was granted, in order that all questions might be fairly made and a decision had upon the facts as they existed. An amended certificate from Cumberland county was accordingly forwarded to the Secretary, stating that the vote of W. C. Anderson in that county was 65, and that of J. S. Chrisman 880. A certificate was also filed from the county of Adair, stating that there was a clerical mistake of one vote against Anderson.

We have felt constrained, in the exercise of our best judgment on the proper construction of the law, to reject all these amended returns, and to issue the certificate according to the original returns made to the Secretary of State.

The law in relation to elections provides that the Judges shall attend to the summing up of the votes, certify the poll books, and deliver them in a *sealed envelop to the Sheriff*. The same law requires that each Judge shall retain a duplicate statement of the summing up of his precinct, which, in a contingency named, may be used as evidence of the vote. It also requires that the poll books of the different precincts shall, within two days after the election, be deposited by the Sheriff with the Clerk of the County Court, and on the next day thereafter the Board of Examiners shall compare them, ascertain the correctness of the summing up, and make out three written certificates in the case of a Representative in Congress, certifying the number of votes given in the county for each of the candidates, one of which certificates is to be retained in the Clerk's office, another forwarded by mail to the Secretary of State, and the third sent to the Secretary by any private conveyance. We, as a State Board are to act on the returns thus made, and make out triplicate certificates of those having the highest number of votes; and our functions are limited to this. It is not at all clear when we have made our certificate of election, than in our opinion do those of the county Examiners after they have certified the full vote of the county. If this be not the just and proper construction of the law, why require the poll books to be *sealed up* when they pass out of the hands of the Judges of the election? If a correction can be made nine days after the election, after the poll books are unsealed and opened to the inspection of whoever may choose to examine them, or after they have been taken out of the Clerk's office, there would be but little efficacy in requiring them to be sealed in the first instance.

If such additional returns are legal, the State Board of Examiners would be bound to receive and act on whatever correction should be made before their certificates were given, and, as their functions are confined to the summing up the votes, they would be precluded from any inquiry as to the manner in which such corrections were brought about. They could not institute an inquiry as to whether or not the poll books had been changed or altered after the seals were broken and they had passed into other hands than the Examiners. The amended certificates would, in all cases, necessarily be conclusive on the Examiners here.

We think, therefore, it is clear, when the County Board have acted on the poll books of the whole county and delivered their certificates to the clerk, who has transmitted them to the Secretary, that their functions are ceased, and they have no power to recall or change those certificates.

The supposed analogy between this case and that of the special judicial election in 1857 will be found, on examination, not to exist. In that case, as in this, time was given for the correction of a supposed error in Meade county of twelve votes against Mr. Bullitt, so that a decision might be had upon the effect of such correction; but as the correction, if made and allowed, would not have changed the result of the election, no decision was had by the Board on the question.

In the judicial election, the certificate first forwarded to the Secretary from the county of Hart gave Wheat 122 votes. The State Board of Examiners, before the certificate was acted on, were notified that there was a clerical mistake in copying this certificate, as to the number of votes cast for Wheat, and that the other two certificates, made out at the same time, contained the true number of votes, according to the poll books. One of these certificates was transmitted to the Secretary, showing that Wheat had received 222 votes, instead of 122. We then had two original certificates, which were authorized by law to be sent to the Secretary, and the question was, which was right? The clerk and examiners made affidavit that the last one sent was an exact copy of the one on file in the clerk's office, and contained the correct result of the poll books, and our action was accordingly based on the last one.

The Examiners of Nelson county first sent a certificate of the votes of that county, *stating on its face* that they had not included the vote of the Bloomfield precinct, as they had not received it. They afterwards forwarded an additional certificate giving the vote of that precinct, which had in the mean time been delivered by the Sheriff under seal to the deputy Clerk, and by neglect had not been laid before the Examiners. They did not attempt to make any change in the vote of the precincts which they had before certified, but certified the vote of the precinct then returned under seal by the Sheriff. The vote of this precinct was counted in favor of Mr. Bullitt, simply on the ground that, as the law required the Examiners to act on the books of each precinct, they had not done so until they had so acted. But in no instance did they attempt to recount the votes of any precinct after it had been once certified.

It is proper to add, that a distinction was made at the time, by the examiners, between the case as presented by this special election, and the correction of the poll-books, after they had been certified by the County examiners, and the corrections were allowed, on the express ground that it did not involve the legality of a re-scrutiny and re-examination of the vote as certified. It may not be improper also to state, that when the amended return from Boyle was filed, and before it was known what effect it was to have on the result, the opinion of the undersigned is known to have been adverse to its reception.

Given under our hands this 29th of August, 1859.

C. S. MOREHEAD.
MASON BROWN, Secretary of State.
JAMES HARLAN, Attorney General.

[For the Louisville Journal.]

SIR LAUNCE AND MARGERY.

Sir Launce was a Knight of the olden time,
Right trusty and brave was he;
Sir Launce had a flower that bloomed in his heart,
And he named it Margery.

Now, there came a stormy rumor of War,
And Peace sat down with sorrow;
The land was dark with the shadow of Death,
And Albion dreaded the morrow.

And Margery's cheeks grew pale with tears,
Like roses blanched with rain;
And she sighed one eve when the sun was low,
"We may never meet again."

The brave young Knight his armor donned
And kissed his naked sword,
And swore by the wounds and agony
Of Jesu Christ, the Lord—

That haughty France should bend the knee
In many a bloody fight,
Before that sword was sheathed again,
"For God defends the right."

At the castle casement high and arched
Stood sweet, pale Margery,
And silently gazed at a little speck
Far on the clear blue sea.

And when it had vanished out of sight,
To a lonely place she fled
And sat her down and wept these words,
"I would that I were dead."

The castle-bells awoke the birds
All nestled in the tower,
And silence linked with night stole on;
It was devotion's hour.

The friar came with book and beads
With Margery to pray,
That sinless Mary—Queen of Heaven,
Would guard Sir Launce alway.

At Agincourt Sir Launce did fight,
Amid a thousand slain;
At Agincourt Sir Launce did fall,
And never rose again.

* * * * * *

On the lonely shore, all clothed in white,
Stood faded Margery,
And eagerly peered at a little speck
Far on the troubled sea.

The wild waves kissed her dainty feet
As she stood on the velvet beach;
As silent as a marble saint,
In a cathedral niche,

And when she found Sir Ralph was not,
To a lonely place she fled,
And the sun that eve through the casement shone
On a face that was cold and dead.

J. T. McM

WM. TINGLEY, WAGON MAKER,
No. 662 Main street, between Brook and Floyd, LOUISVILLE, KY.,

IS prepared to fill promptly all orders for any description of WAGONS, CARTS, DRAYS, TIMBER-WHEELS, LOG-WAGONS, SPRING-WAGONS, &c., adapted to the Western and Southern country. Orders from Farmers, Planters, Merchants, and others solicited, and any information in regard to prices, &c., promptly given on application by letter or otherwise. aug26 d&wly

IRON FURNACE For Sale.

WISHING to terminate our partnership and close our business, we will offer for sale, on the premises, on the 24th day of September next, to the highest bidder, without reserve, that well known property, COTTAGE FURNACE, and all of its appurtenances, and all of the land a[illegible] three miles of the Furnace.

The Furnace is in Estill county, Ky., 5½ miles from the Kentucky river, and 5 miles from the celebrated Estill Springs. The land is heavily timbered and full of the purest quality of Iron Ore. The Furnace is new, having been run only about three years.

The Iron from this Furnace is of a superior quality and sells readily at the highest market price in Louisville, being suitable for car wheels, agricultural implements, and all work requiring great strength and durability.

We will sell, also, One Thousand Tons of Iron on the banks, Eighty Acres of Corn in the field, and all of our Wagons, Teams, &c.

TERMS—One-third cash in hand or good four months' paper, payable in bank, and the balance in one and two years, equal payments, bearing interest from the day of sale.

☞ The terms may be varied on the day of sale to suit purchasers. MASON & WHEELER.

☞ Will be sold at the same time and place Eight Thousand Acres of Land, known as the "Meadows Survey," lying on Miller's creek—well timbered, fine range, good mast and excellent Coal Banks.

augl9 d&wlm JOHN C. MASON.

For further particulars, inquire of J. L. Wheeler, Winchester, Ky., or Geo. S. Moore & Co., Louisville, Ky.

MRS. WINSLOW,

An experienced Nurse and Female Physician, presents to the attention of mothers her

SOOTHING SYRUP, For Children Teething,

which greatly facilitates the process of teething by softening the gums, reducing all inflammation—will allay ALL PAIN and spasmodic action, and is

SURE TO REGULATE THE BOWELS.

Depend upon it, mothers, it will give rest to yourselves, and

RELIEF AND HEALTH TO YOUR INFANTS.

We have put up and sold this article for over ten years, and CAN SAY, IN CONFIDENCE AND TRUTH of it, what we have never been able to say of any other medicine—NEVER HAS IT FAILED, IN A SINGLE INSTANCE, TO EFFECT A CURE when timely used. Never did we know an instance of dissatisfaction by any one who used it. On the contrary, all are delighted with its operations, and speak in terms of highest commendation of its magical effects and medical virtues. We speak in this matter "WHAT WE DO KNOW," after ten years' experience, AND PLEDGE OUR REPUTATION FOR THE FULFILLMENT OF WHAT WE HERE DECLARE. In almost every instance where the infant is suffering from pain and exhaustion, relief will be found in fifteen or twenty minutes after the syrup is administered.

This valuable preparation is the prescription of one of the most EXPERIENCED and SKILLFUL NURSES in New England, and has been used with NEVER-FAILING SUCCESS in THOUSANDS OF CASES.

It not only relieves the child from pain, but invigorates the stomach and bowels, corrects acidity, and gives tone and energy to the whole system. It will almost instantly relieve GRIPING IN THE BOWELS, AND WIND COLIC, and overcome convulsions, which, if not speedily remedied, end in death. We believe it the BEST AND SUREST REMEDY IN THE WORLD in all cases of DYSENTERY AND DIARRHEA IN CHILDREN, whether it arises from teething, or from any other cause. We would say to every mother who has a child suffering from any of the foregoing complaints—DO NOT LET YOUR PREJUDICES NOR THE PREJUDICES OF OTHERS stand between your suffering child and the relief that will be SURE—yes, ABSOLUTELY SURE—to follow the use of this medicine, if timely used. Full directions for using will accompany each bottle. None genuine unless the fac simile of CURTIS & PERKINS, New York, is on the outside wrapper.

Sold by Druggists throughout the world. Principal office No. 13 Cedar st., New York. Price 25 cents. apr27d&wly

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup.

LUNAR LIGHT

CHEAPEST, BEST, AND MOST BRILLIANT LIGHT IN THE WORLD EXCEPT THAT OF THE SUN.

THIS LAMP burns with a pure white brilliant light equal to gas and is much cheaper than gas. The Lunar Light took the first premium at the last Mechanics' Fair in Louisville. One dollar's worth of Lunar Oil gives the light of $3 of Lard Oil, $4 85 of Whale Oil; $9 45 of Burning Fluid; $11 25 of Candles. Half a pint burns 15 hours, costing about 5¼ cents, giving a light equal to 6 or 8 star candles. Lunar Oil is not explosive, has no disagreeable smell, and is not liable to smoke. Lamps suitable for all purposes. Call and see for yourselves at N. Masonic Temple, Fourth street. ☞ State and County Rights for sale. o28 jy30 wtf GEO. BEATTY.

OBN F. CAMPBELL. ROB'T M'KEE. JAS. U. CAMPBELL.

CAMPBELL, McKEE, & CO., Commission Merchants,
NEW ORLEANS, LA.
jan6 d&wly

MURRELL & CO.,
Successors to Murrell, Trigg, & Co.,
Wholesale Grocers AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
No. 452 Main, between Fifth and Sixth sts.,
ant d&wly LOUISVILLE, KY.

R. A. BELL .... WM. MURDOCK.

BELL & MURDOCK, Commission & Forwarding Merchants,
AT THEIR OLD STAND, 558 MAIN ST., LOUISVILLE, KY.

SOUTHERN orders promptly attended to and cash advances made on consignments. jy30 d&wtf

Ancient Jerusalem and Sacred Places.

THE American Sunday School Union has published an Isometrical Prospective View of Ancient Jerusalem, the cities, towns, mountains, and valleys in its vicinity. It is commended to the attention of all who are engaged or interested in Sunday Schools and Bible Classes, or in Biblical study of any kind.

This view is elegantly lithographed and colored by hand. It is mounted on canvas with rollers, and its size is about 4½ by 9 feet. It will adorn the walls of the Sunday School, the Lecture Room, the Study, or the Library.

The View is accompanied by an outline key, and a descriptive manual, bound in muslin. The price of the whole is only $10.

Received and for sale at the Depository, 103 Fourth st. a23 j&b&w3 WM. H. BULKLEY.

SILVERWARE.

H. FLETCHER .... C. F. BENNETT

FLETCHER & BENNETT, 463 Main street.

WE respectfully invite attention to our large and varied stock of SILVERWARE, consisting of Spoons, Forks, Ladles, Pitchers, Tumblers, and Fancy Silverware of every description, warranted of standard fineness and the best workmanship.

☞ An examination of our style and prices is solicited. FLETCHER & BENNETT, 30 j&b&w 463 Main st., bet. Fourth and Fifth.

MARTIN & PENTON, 96 Fourth st.

DRESS GOODS, Elegant Styles.

ROBE DeLAINES AND POPLINS;
SILK ROBES AND PLAIN SILKS;
PLAIN, BAYADERE, AND FIGURED DeLAINES;
CAMILLAS, TANJORS, AND FOULARDS;
JACQUARDS, TAGLIONIS, AND STIMENAS;
PLAIN, FIGURED, AND CORD MERINOES;
GLOVES, HOSIERY, AND MITTS,
WHITE GOODS all kinds;
EMBROIDERIES AND LACES new;
SHAWLS AND FALL WRAPPINGS;
FLANNEL—white and all colors,
CHINTZES AND DOMESTICS;
MEN'S AND BOYS' WEAR.

OUR stock of Domestic Goods is very full and we can say CHEAP. Everything can now be found with us that the Farmer or Housekeeper can require. Call and examine our stock, as it will be shown with pleasure to all. MARTIN & PENTON, 96 Fourth street, One door from Market. e27 j&b&weow

Violins! Violins!!

40 dozen fine French, Italian, and German VIOLINS for sale wholesale and retail at reduced prices by D. P. FAULDS & CO., 539 Main street, Importers and Wholesale and Retail Dealers in Pianos and Musical Goods, and Publishers of Music. e29 j&b&weow

Piano Fortes,

MADE by Chickering & Sons, Steinway & Sons, Hallet, Davis, & Co., and the other most celebrated makers—the finest assortment ever held in this city. For sale by D. P. FAULDS & Co., Sole Agents for Chickering & Sons and Steinway & Sons, 539 Main street, Between Second and Third. a29 j&b&weow

JEANS AND LINSEYS.—30 bales on hand and for sale by [e15 d&w] BELL & MURDOCK.

SUGAR.—50 hhds in store and for sale by e15 d&w BELL & MURDOCK.

STAR CANDLES.—400 boxes for sale low to close consignment by [e15 d&w BELL & MURDOCK.

1859. OUR 1859. SECOND Fall Importation!

CONSISTING OF RICH AND MEDIUM DRESS GOODS, new styles of Fall Silks, embracing every novelty and grade in the market.

MEDIUM DRESS GOODS.

Real Irish Poplins; Poplinets and Valencias, plain, plaid, and striped; Robe DeLaines and DeLaines in patterns and by the yard, including the richest colors and choicest styles in market; French and English Merinoes, with every other article to be found in the Dry Goods trade.

DURKEE, HEATH, & CO., 107 FOURTH STREET, a26 d&w Between Market and Jefferson.

MARRIED,

In Woodford county, Ky., on the 21st ult., by the Rev. W. L. Breckinridge, Mr. WILLIAM D. CAYWOOD and Miss MARY ANN HAMILTON.

In Scott county, Ky., by the same, on the 23d ult., Mr. J. B. WADE and Miss LUCY JOHNSON, daughter of Col. Richard M. Johnson.

In Louisville, on the 30th ult., by the same, Rev. WILLIAM MCELROY and Miss ELIZA CASSEDAY, daughter of Mr. Samuel Casseday.

In New York city, on Saturday, Aug. 27, by the Rev. James Millett, CALDWELL MCGRATH, Esq., and Miss ALICE E. PENNICK, all of Greenville, Miss.

On the 25th instant, by the Rev. Jas. H. Dennis, at the bride's residence, Floyd county, Indiana, RUFUS WALT to MARTHA MARIA MASSEY.

On the 25th inst., by the Rev. J. R. Strange, Rev. E. F. LEMON, of the M. E. Church, to Miss CYNTHIA MCCANDLESS, all of Livingston county, Ky.

On the 23d inst., by Rev. D. Bruner, RICHARD BOARD, of Harrodsville, Shelby co., Ky., to Miss JENNIE THACKER, of Anderson county, Ky.

On the 28th inst., by the Rev. Wm. Holman, Mr. JOHN N. IYTTRELL to Mrs. ANN E. TREMBLET, both of this city.

DIED.

At Shippingsport, at 6 o'clock last evening, August 29, JOHN HARRINGTON, a native of the Eastern Shore of Maryland, and a resident of this city for the last forty years, aged 70 years.

On the evening of the 29th inst., SAMUEL CAMPBELL, infant son of Wm. C. and Clarissa Ann Kennedy, aged 7 years.

At his residence in Grant county, Ky., on Monday morning, Aug. 22d, after an illness of three months of palsy and disease of the heart, THOMAS B. BLACKBURN, in the 78th year of his age.

St. Louis papers please copy.

On the morning of August 30, at the residence (Chestnut st.) of her son-in-law, James Thompson, Esq., Mrs. JANE W. BAIRD, aged 85 years.

BOERHAVE'S HOLLAND BITTERS

THE CELEBRATED HOLLAND REMEDY FOR DYSPEPSIA, DISEASE OF THE KIDNEYS, LIVER COMPLAINT, WEAKNESS OF ANY KIND FEVER AND AGUE, DYSPEPSIA.

This worst foe of humanity is so well known that we hardly feel disposed to occupy time or space in its exposition. Few have escaped suffering from some one of its varied forms. In fact, it is either a cause or a consequence of almost every other disease; and, taken in this stage, we believe one remedy—BOERHAVE'S HOLLAND BITTERS—will always mitigate, if not effect a permanent cure. We might use stronger language, but, as we are addressing a reasoning as well as a reasonable community, we desire to avoid the prejudice which would attach to what would seem mere boasting.

Indigestion, Heartburn, Headache—Sick and Nervous—in fact, all that have their origin in impaired digestion—in which are included BILIOUS DISORDERS and LIVER COMPLAINTS, Mental Disorders, Irritability, Indisposition to Think, Impatience, Depression of Spirits, Nervous Fears and Trembling, Desire for Solitude, and a number of other affections of this class, rendering a man unfit for intercourse with the world and the society of his family—will all, in most instances, be found to have proceeded from that diseased state of the digestive organs which this medicine is so eminently calculated to relieve.

Females Suffering with Nausea and Debility.

A Tonic Stimulant, suitable to those peculiar periods in the life of every Female, more particularly every mother has long been a desideratum in the medical world; something to be retained as a necessary component of every well-furnished Family Medicine Chest, to which, at those seasons, recourse may be had, with the confidence of finding relief from the nausea, and restoration of strength, with perfect fearlessness of any ill consequences, yet without taking a medicine possessing antagonistic principles. Personal at [illegible]... subsequently required by the peculiarity of the disease, should it be continued. All these conditions we believe to be perfectly fulfilled in BOERHAVE'S HOLLAND BITTERS. From the nature of the disease here all ded to, we have not thought proper to parade the names of those ladies who have unhesitatingly afforded us the evidence of the truth of the assertions we here make. But all and every word can be substantiated to the satisfaction of the most incredulous. We offer one of the most sure and certain remedies for this class of affections, and all those, whether peculiar to the sex or not, which result from weakness of any particular organ, or general debility of the system. It communicates no violent shock to the system, but, gently insinuating itself through and, while enabling nature to throw off the cause, it invigorates the whole system.

ARE YOU NAUSEATED IN EARLY MORNING—INDISPOSED TO RISE?—We earnestly request you to try the half of a teaspoonful. It surely will not harm. Yet we positively guarantee new access of energy, and a cheerful, hopeful looking forward to the duties of the day. ARE YOU SUBJECT TO NAUSEA BEFORE OR AFTER EATING?—Try the same quantity before a meal. As we said before, it will not harm; and the hope of relief from this distressing loathing at the thought of eating. We promise perfect digestion of what has been eaten.

If you find that the dose prescribed has been too great, diminish the quantity to suit your constitution.

READ CAREFULLY.—The genuine highly concentrated Boerhave's Holland Bitters is put up in half pint bottles only, and retailed at ONE DOLLAR per bottle. The great demand for this truly celebrated Medicine has induced many imitations which the public should guard against purchasing.

BEWARE OF IMPOSITION!—See that our name is on the label of every bottle you buy.

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Sold in Louisville by WILSON & STARBIRD, W. SPRINGER & BRO. (Market street, between Third and Fourth), CARY & TALBOTT (451 Market street, near Fourth), and Druggists generally. march22 j&bdeod&wjeoaly

AYER'S AGUE CURE,

FOR THE SPEEDY CURE OF INTERMITTENT FEVER, OR FEVER AND AGUE, REMITTENT FEVER, CHILL FEVER, DUMB AGUE, PERIODICAL HEADACHE, OR BILIOUS HEADACHE, AND BILIOUS FEVERS, INDEED FOR THE WHOLE CLASS OF DISEASES ORIGINATING IN BILIARY DERANGEMENT, CAUSED BY THE MALARIA OF MIASMATIC COUNTRIES.

No one remedy is louder called for by the necessities of the American people than a sure and safe cure for Fever and Ague. Such we are now enabled to offer, with a perfect certainty that it will eradicate the disease, and with assurance, founded on proof, that no harm can arise from its use in any quantity.

That which protects from or prevents this disorder must be of immense service in the communities where it prevails. Prevention is better than cure, for the patient escapes the risk which he must run in violent attacks of this baleful distemper. This "Cure" expels the miasmatic poison of Fever and Ague from the system and prevents the development of the disease, if taken on the first approach of its premonitory symptoms. It is not only the best remedy ever yet discovered for this class of complaints, but also the cheapest. The large quantity we supply for a dollar brings it within the reach of every body; and in bilious districts, where Fever and Ague prevails, every body should have it and use it freely both for cure and protection. It is hoped this price will bring it within the reach of all—the poor as well as the rich. A great superiority of this remedy over any other ever discovered for the speedy and certain cure of Intermittents is, that it contains no Quinine or mineral, consequently it produces no quinism or other injurious effects whatever upon the constitution. Those cured by it are left as healthy as if they had never had the disease.

Fever and Ague is not alone the consequence of the miasmatic poison. A great variety of disorders arise from its irritation, among which are Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Gout, Headache, Blindness, Toothache, Earache, Catarrh, Asthma, Palpitation, Painful Affection of the Spleen, Hysterics, Pain in the Bowels, Colic, Paralysis, and Derangement of the Stomach, all of which, when originating in this cause, put on the intermittent type or become periodical. This "Cure" expels the poison from the blood, and consequently cures them all alike. It is an invaluable protection to emigrants and persons travelling or temporarily residing in the malarious districts. If taken occasionally or daily while exposed to the infection, that will be excreted from the system, and cannot accumulate in sufficient quantity to ripen into disease. Hence it is even more valuable for protection than cure, and few will ever suffer from Intermittents, if they avail themselves of the protection this remedy affords.

Ayer's Cathartic Pills,

FOR ALL THE PURPOSES OF A FAMILY PHYSIC, are so composed that disease within the range of their action can rarely withstand or evade them. Their penetrating properties search, and cleanse, and invigorate every portion of the human organism, correcting its diseased action, and restoring its healthy vitalities. As a consequence of these properties, the invalid who is bowed down with pain or physical debility is astonished to find his health or energy restored by a remedy at once so simple and inviting.

Not only do they cure the every day complaints of every body, but also many formidable and dangerous diseases. The agent below named is pleased to furnish gratis my American Almanac, containing certificates of their cures and directions for their use in the following complaints: *Costiveness, Heartburn, Headache arising from disordered Stomach, Nausea, Indigestion, Pain in and Morbid Inaction of the Bowels, Flatulency, Loss of Appetite, Jaundice*, and other kindred complaints, arising from a low state of the body or obstruction of its functions. They are an excellent alterative for the renovation of the blood and the restoration of tone and strength to the system debilitated by disease.

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral,

FOR THE RAPID CURE OF *Coughs, Colds, Influenza, Hoarseness, Croup, Bronchitis, Incipient Consumption, and for the relief of Consumptive Patients in advanced stages of the disease.*

So wide is the field of its usefulness and so numerous are the cases of its cures, that almost every section of country abounds in persons publicly known who have been restored from alarming and even desperate diseases of the lungs by its use. When once tried, its superiority over every other medicine of its kind is too apparent to escape observation, and where its virtues are known the public no longer hesitate what antidote to employ for the distressing and dangerous affections of the pulmonary organs which are incident to our climate. While many inferior remedies thrust upon the community have failed and been discarded, this has gained friends by every trial, conferred benefits on the afflicted they can never forget, and produced cures too numerous and too remarkable to be forgotten.

PREPARED BY DR. J. C. AYER & CO., LOWELL, MASS.

All our remedies are for sale by R. A. Robinson & Co and Sutcliff & Hughes, Louisville; Suire, Eckstein, & Co., Cincinnati; Barnard & Co., St. Louis; and by all dealer everywhere. my30 j&bdeod&weodlm

RAN AWAY

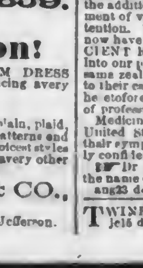
ON Sunday, the 28th inst., a Negro Man named CHARLES. He is about a feet or 8 inches high, slender made, and tolerably dark color. He belongs to Dr. Geo. e, of New Haven, Nelson county, Ky. I will pay Ten Dollars reward if caught and put in the Louisville jail. R. C. BALLARD. a29 bc&wl

MADISON FEMALE SCHOOL, RICHMOND, KY.

THE second Session of this School will begin on the second Monday in September next. For full particulars, see Catalogue, which may be had upon application to A. L. Shotwell, Esq., and Elder D. P. Henderson, Louisville, or to the undersigned, Richmond. SAM. G. MULLINS, Principal. a8 d&wtl5Sept

DR. LA CROIX'S PRIVATE MEDICAL TREATISE ON THE PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MARRIAGE.

250 Pages and 180 Fine Plain and Colored Lithographs. ☞ PRICE ONLY TWENTY-FIVE CENTS. ☞ Sent free of postage to all parts of the Union.



ON the infirmities of youth and maturity, disclosing the secret follies of both sexes of all ages, causing debility, nervousness, depression of spirits, palpitation of the heart, suicidal imaginations, involuntary blushings, defective memory, indigestion, and lassitude, &c., comprising 250 pages, and illustrated with upwards of one hundred and thirty engravings. It is a truthful adviser to the married and those contemplating marriage, who entertain secret doubts of their physical condition, and who are conscious of having hazarded the health, happiness, and privileges to which every human being is entitled.

Young men who are troubled with weakness, generally caused by a bad habit in youth, the effects of which are dizziness, pains, forgetfulness, sometimes a ringing in the ears, weak eyes, weakness of the back and lower extremities, confusion of ideas, loss of memory, with melancholy, may be cured by the author's NEW PARIS AND LONDON TREATMENT.

We have, for the greater part of the past year, devoted our time in VISITING THE EUROPEAN HOSPITALS, availing ourselves of the knowledge and researches of the most skilled Physicians and Surgeons in Europe and on the Continent—such men as CIVIALE, LENOIRE, RICORD, BRECHETEAU, ACTON, and CURLINGS of the French and English hospitals. Our tour extended through France, Italy, Germany, Holland, England, Ireland, Scotland, and Wales, visiting in our route the principal Hospitals in Paris, London, Rome, Venice, Vienna, Dresden, Berlin, &c., &c. We have been amply repaid by the additional knowledge we have acquired in the treatment of various diseases to which we have directed our attention. Those who place themselves under our care will now have the full benefit of the many NEW AND EFFICIENT REMEDIES which we are enabled to introduce into our practice, and the public may rest assured of the same zeal, assiduity, SECRECY, and attention being paid to their cases, which has so successfully distinguished us heretofore, as a Physician in our PECULIAR department of professional practice.

Medicines with full directions sent to any part of the United States or Canadas, by patients communicating their symptoms by letter. Business correspondence strictly confidential.

☞ Dr. L.'s Office is still located as established, under the name of DR. LA CROIX, at No. 31 Maiden Lane, Albany, N. Y. aug23 d&wtf

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S. R. WILLIAMS, A. M., Principal, Assisted by a Full Corps of Competent Teachers.

THE NEXT ACADEMIC YEAR, consisting of two sessions of 20 weeks each, will commence on Monday, the 12th of September, 1859, and close the last week in June, 1860.

☞ The Course of study embraces all the branches of education usually taught in the best Female Seminaries.

TERMS PER SESSION.

Board and Tuition, with washing, fuel, lights, &c.		$100
Tuition for Day Scholars, Primary Department		15
Do do	Academic do	20
Do do	Collegiate do	25

EXTRA CHARGES.

Music with use of Instrument	$30
Drawing $12, Painting in water colors $15, in oil	20
Modern Languages each	12
Prof. Peter's Lectures and Experiments in Chemistry, fuel con so	5

☞ One half of these charges to be paid in advance.

No deduction will be made for absence except in case of protracted illness.

☞ The Sayre Institute is probably not surpassed by any literary institution in the whole country, for the healthfulness and beauty of its location, and the completeness of its adaptation to school purposes.

The Grounds—5 acres in extent—are retired, elevated, well-shaded, and highly improved.

The Buildings are spacious, costly, and admirably arranged for convenience and comfort. The sleeping-rooms are neatly furnished and have each a dressing-room attached.

The Boarders—not over 35 in number—will be treated in all respects as members of the family of the Principal.

Further information in regard to the school may be obtained from the Principal, or from any member of the Board of Trustees. aug10 d&w4

VALUABLE FARM FOR SALE.

HAVING other business engagements, requiring my constant attention, I have been induced to offer my farm for sale. It contains 520 acres, 150 acres of which is first-rate timber. All the balance is under fence, and in a high state of cultivation; 340 in grain, and 220 acres in meadow and blue grass. The farm is situated six miles south-east of Springfield, Illinois, in full view of the city, and capitol of the State, and is within 80 rods of a station on the Great Western Railroad, and one and a half miles of the St. Louis and Chicago Road. Every field on the plantation is watered with never-failing springs, which form a spring brook, running over two miles through the farm. The lands are all undulating, a high numerous mounds, upon which the various dwellings, barns, and out-houses, are erected. The buildings are a comfortable dwelling containing eleven rooms, with cellar, wash house, smoke-house, ice-house, carriage-house, and stable, large barn, and sheds, with stalls for 40 horses, cow stable, cattle sheds, hog-pens, and nearly everything required for a first-rate stock farm. There are also two tenant houses on the premises. There is a large garden and orchard, containing nearly every variety of fruit which grows in the country. The lawn surrounding the dwelling is filled with a large variety of the choicest of fruit trees, shrubs, flowers, evergreens, ornamental and native shade trees. Any gentleman desiring a rich and well improved farm, and a delightful country residence, will not find this unsurpassed by any in the State. For the purpose of breaking and training my own colts I have a first-rate mile track on the premises.

I have also a fine stock of horses, brood mares, colts, cattle, and hogs, ranging from native to thorough-bred and imported stock, with all necessary machines, tools, and farming implements to carry on such plantation which would be sold with the farm, should parties desire it. Any gentleman wishing to purchase a very superior stock farm would do well to visit this one. Terms easy. Parties desiring further information, will address me at Springfield, Illinois. L. P. SANGER. au23 d&w2*

Public Sale of Fine Blooded Stock.

HORSES, JACKS, MULES, &C., BELONGING TO THE ESTATE OF **JOHN SHELBY.**

THE undersigned, administrator of Jno. Shelby, deceased, will offer for sale at Fatherland, on SATURDAY, the 1st day of October next, the following blooded Horses:

The celebrated race horse ROCKS and his dam, now in foal, by Albion, and three of his half sisters, one four years old, another three, and the third two years old. Mark Young, a black stallion, four years old, by Albion, out of Lilac. The dam of Bettie Martin and three of her colts, March (grey), four years old, and his full brother (bay), three years old, both sired by imported Eam, and a half brother two years old, sired by Childe Harold. A gray mare, by imported Sovereign, out of Aeschiana, now in foal by Albion. A Morgan mare, a splendid animal, about eight years old, and her yearling colt. A pair of Scotch ponies (gray), well broken to harness, one three years old and the other four.

Also, three Jacks, from four to six years old; several work horses and mules, and between fifteen and twenty head of cattle amongst which are three young bulls of the best blood. Several wagons and carts, with harness, and various farming implements, including a No. 1 Reaper, Cultivators, Plows, &c.

Pedigrees of the above mentioned stock will be given in hand-bills, to be issued immediately.

TERMS.—Twelve months credit; notes well secured and payable in bank. WASHINGTON BARROW, A. V. S. LINDSLEY. au30 d&w2*

[Louisville Journal copy three weeks and send account to Republican Banner, Nashville.]

$500 Reward.

THE subscriber at his nursery on the Ohio river, in Perry county, Ind., one mile below Cloverport, Ky., offers for sale 50,000 grafted apple trees, from 1 to 2 year's growth, of 50 varieties, suited to the western country. I will give any nurseryman in the United States $500 worth of apple trees who will show 30,000 larger or thriftier two-year old apple trees of 50 different varieties than I can.

Price of two-year old trees 15 cents, trees under five feet high 10 cents.

All orders addressed to the subscriber at Cloverport, Ky., will be promptly attended to. au31 w9* THOS. POLK.

A DESIRABLE SHELBY CO. FARM FOR SALE.

I WILL sell my farm, containing 281 acres, situated in Shelby county, Ky., on the road leading from Shelbyville to Christiansburg depot and Consolation, six miles from the former and three miles from the latter places. The farm has on it a new and comfortable dwelling, a large and commodious barn, ice-house, carriage house, and all necessary improvements, a young orchard of well selected fruit; well watered. 175 acres in grass and in the highest state of cultivation. It is one of the most desirable places of its size in Shelby county.

For further particulars, apply to the undersigned on the farm, or by letter addressed to Shelbyville, Ky. au31 a4* J. D. HARBISON.

OHIO RIVER FARM FOR SALE.

I WILL sell my farm, containing 370 acres, all bottom land, on the Ohio river, in Breckinridge county, situated 4 miles above Cloverport, one-half the land cleared and in cultivation. On the premises are a good frame dwelling and all necessary outbuildings, good fruit orchard, and garden.

The land will be sold on liberal terms. For particulars, apply to H. Hambleton, Cloverport, Ky., or D. J. Stephens near the land. Possession given immediately, and the stock and crop will be sold if desired. BEN J. ADAMS, Second street, between Main and Market, Louisville, Ky. au27 d&w4

NOTICE.

THE WRITER, a Physician contemplating a removal, wishes to sell his property to a Physician. A bargain is offered to any one who wants a location in a good neighborhood, with a good practice, and within a few hours' ride of Louisville. Address a30 d3&w3* Drawer No. 210 Louisville P. O.

CARRIAGES, ROCKAWAYS, —AND— BUGGIES.

BURR, HAIGHT, & WHEELER, Manufacturers and Dealers.

Main street, between First and Second, opposite the Galt House.

Have the pleasure of announcing to their friends and the public generally, that they have now in store a complete assortment in their line, of their own manufacture and selection, consisting of—

Coaches,	Four and six-seat Rockaways,
Britts,	Shelton and open-seat do.,
Phaetons,	Shifting-top and Open Buggies,
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Possessing advantages in manufacturing, we are enabled to sell below the usual rates. The public are respectfully invited to call and examine our stock and prices. ma28 deodm&a6eow

JOHN BULL'S COMPOUND PECTORAL OF Wild Cherry!

THE SEAL OF PUBLIC APPROBATION HAS BEEN so unmistakably fixed upon this Medicine that the proprietor feels it to be his duty to call the attention of all those persons to it who are suffering from, or threatened with, affections of the lungs or throat. Its basis is the active principle of the Wild Cherry Bark, but it contains also, in proper proportions, other of the most efficient pectorals of the MATERIA MEDICA. Its component parts and proportions are well known to physicians everywhere, as the proprietor makes no secret of them, and they have met the universal approbation of the faculty, who, as a general thing, prefer using this preparation to any prescription which they can have prepared by a druggist.

It can be procured from druggists and country stores everywhere.

Dr. JOHN BULL'S Principal Office, Louisville, Kentucky. aug16 d&m&w3m

$1,000 REWARD.

THE Vesper Gas Fixtures have been very generally used in the East for two years past without a single accident. Not one has ever been heard of. Notwithstanding the inventor of this wonderful light has had a standing Reward of $5,000 for the proof of an explosion, no person has ever come forward to claim it. To set all doubt at rest in Kentucky, where this light has been in use for only 6 or 8 months, as to its entire safety, the undersigned hereby offer a reward of one thousand dollars, to be paid on proof of an explosion of the Vesper Fixtures when used as ordinarily.

Entire satisfaction guaranteed to all who may buy the Vesper Fixtures. Any one buying this apparatus and after trial is not fully satisfied can have his money refunded by returning the article.

All are invited to call at No. 5 Masonic Temple and buy on these conditions. le9 d&wtf W. H. SETTLE.

LARD.—300 kegs Leaf Lard in store and for sale by jel6 d&w BELL & MURDOCK.

BAGGING AND ROPE.—A large stock always on hand and for sale by jel6 d&w BELL & MURDOCK.

UNIVERSITY OF LOUISIANA. MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

THE annual course of lectures in this department will commence on MONDAY, November 14, 1859, and will terminate in the ensuing March.

JAMES JONES, M. D., Professor of Practice of Medicine.
J. L. RIDDELL, M. D., Professor of Chemistry.
WARREN STONE, M. D., Professor of Surgery.
A. H. CENAS, M. D., Professor of Obstetrics.
GUSTAVUS A. NOTT, M. D., Professor of Materia Medica.
T. G. RICHARDSON, M. D., Professor of Anatomy.
THOMAS HUNT, M. D., Professor of Physiology and Pathology.
S. E. CHAILLE, M. D., and W. C. NICHOLS, M. D., Demonstrators of Anatomy.

The rooms for dissecting will be open on the second Monday in October.

The faculty are Visiting Physicians and Surgeons of the Charity Hospital.

The students accompany the professors in their visits, and, free of expense, enjoy extraordinary practical advantages.

Preliminary to the course, lectures will be delivered daily in the Amphitheater of the Hospital, from the 1st of October, on Clinical Medicine and Surgery and other subjects without charge to students.

THOMAS HUNT, M. D., Dean.

The Administrators of the Charity Hospital elect annually, in April, fourteen Resident Students, who are maintained by the institution. au31 wtd

KENTUCKY SCHOOL OF MEDICINE, LOUISVILLE, KENTUCKY.

THE Lectures in this Institution will commence on the first Monday in November and continue four months. During October preliminary lectures will be delivered at the Hospital and College without additional charge.

FACULTY.

BENJ. W. DUDLEY, M. D., Emeritus Professor of Surgery.
HENRY M. BULLITT, M. D., Professor of Theory and Practice of Medicine.
JOHN HARDIN, M. D., Professor of Obstetrics and Clinical Medicine.
C. W. WRIGHT, M. D., Professor of Medical Chemistry.
N. B. MARSHALL, M. D., Professor of Materia Medica and Therapeutics.
MIDDLETON GOLDSMITH, M. D., Professor of the Principles of Surgery and Clinical Surgery.
W. D. STIRMAN, M. D., Professor of Anatomy.
G. W. BAYLESS, M. D., Professor of Physiology and Pathological Anatomy.
DAVID CUMMINS, M. D., Demonstrator.

FEES—Each Professor $15—full course $105.

jy9 dtc25&wtf G. W. BAYLESS, M. D., Dean of the Faculty.

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Doors, Sash, Blinds, Boxes, Lumber, and Shingles.

I HAVE on hand a large lot of doors, sash, blinds, boxes, &c., at my warerooms, on First street, between Main street and the river, and am prepared to execute all orders for wood work necessary for the inside finish of brick houses of every description, as heretofore.

Special attention is invited to the large stock of

WELL SEASONED PINE LUMBER & SHINGLES

In my yard on WALNUT STREET, between East and Floyd.

☞ Bills of prices will be furnished on application.
☞ Orders solicited. J. N. BREEDEN. e15 wam

FARM FOR SALE.

WILL be sold to the highest bidder, the Farm on which the late James McQuiddy resided, on THURSDAY, September 1, 1859, containing 539 acres, and situated in Anderson county, on the Kentucky river, about six miles above Frankfort. Said farm is all under fence, with about 200 acres in a high state of cultivation, and about 250 acres well set in grass. There is a comfortable frame dwelling upon the premises, large enough for a numerous family, with barn, stock sheds, etc. It is also well watered, and is considered unsurpassed for the healthfulness of its location. A turnpike is now in contemplation which, when completed, will run near said farm. Further particulars can be had by applying to the undersigned on the premises, or to W. H. Ballard, near Shelbyville, Ky.

TERMS—One-fourth cash, the remainder in three equal annual payments. R. I. McQUIDDY. jel w14

Farm for Sale in Marion County, Mo.,

SITUATED on the Palmyra State road, 3 miles from the Hannibal and St. Joseph railroad, Monroe Station containing 31 acres of land, inclosed and divided, mostly with a rail oak fence; 83 acres under plow; a flourishing apple orchard; a commodious new frame dwelling house, two-stories, 16 by 37 feet; ell 17 by 17 feet, one story and a half; back stairway to house, attic; kitchen 17 by 14 feet; cistern 23 by 10 feet; barn and cab 30 by 20 by 24 feet; 40 acres of woodland, with inexhaustible limestone quarry. The 80 acres in the rear may also be had with the farm house, 16 by 30 feet and 40 acres woodland.

Two-thirds of purchase money may remain in the premises.

Inquire of C. Swift, Railroad Agent at Monroe Station, Dr. G. L. Jones, on the premises, Rev. F. R. Scheetz, Sharpsburg, or of Dr. T. J. Mendenhall, Palmyra. anal w6

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SICK HEADACHE AND COLIC CAN BE CURED OR PREVENTED BY USING **CROOKE'S NEVER FAIL.**

IT has been used with eminent success, and being safe and speedy in its operation, it has enabled thousands to tell its virtue. No person need to suffer with the *Sick Headache* or *Colic* who may have this medicine. One dose taken when the symptom is first is sufficient. It cures like a charm in a few minutes. Many persons have said it is the only thing that ever gave them relief.

It will be sent or mail, free to any Post office in the United States, by inclosing *One Dollar* to DR. C. CROOKE, 84 Third street, Louisville, Ky. je22 w3w*

CHRISTIAN COUNTY LAND FOR SALE.

105 acres, 12 miles southeast of Hopkinsville, 12 from Cumberland river at New Providence and Trice's Landing, 6 to Henderson and Nashville railroad, and 1 mile from the West Fork of Red river, on the Tobacco road from Fairview, Ky., to Trice's Landing, Tenn. The location is healthy and highly favored by society. It is central to the wealthiest agricultural district in Kentucky; highly favored for the manufacturer, merchant, physician, or school of a high grade. About half of the land is cleared with enclosed timber; a neverfailing spring, with excellent good water.

Cottonwood Postoffice is kept on the premises. Apply to or address HARELSON & CO., Agricultural Ware House, au24 w4* New Providence, Tenn.

A VALUABLE BOOK FOR INVALIDS.—Sent by mail, and not to be paid for until received, read, and approved of. If not approved, no charge.

Dr. Samuel S. Fitch's "Six Lectures" on the causes, prevention, and cure of diseases of the lungs, throat, heart, stomach, bowels, liver, kidneys, skin, etc., female complaints, and chronic diseases generally; on the laws of life and the true method of ruling these diseases, and preserving life and health to old age. A volume of 375 pages, with 25 illustrations, will be forwarded a copy of it, post-paid, to any address that may be sent us, and the price, 50 cents, may be remitted (in stamps, or otherwise) after the book is received and approved of. If remitted in advance the price is 40 cents. Apply, giving post-office, county, and State, to S. S. FITCH, M. D., jy15 w3m 714 Broadway, New York.

A NO. 1 FARM FOR SALE.—294 ACRES.—I will sell my farm, known as the Solomon Neill farm, situated on the Bullitt county road, one mile from the Salt river turnpike and ten miles from Louisville, if I meet with a purchaser. It contains 294 acres of No. 1 land, 175 acres of which are cleared and in cultivation. It is well watered, with a comfortable dwelling house, and other good improvements. It is capable of being made one of the best stock farms in the county. For terms and other particulars, apply to undersigned on the premises, and to Richard Isaacs and Jeff Brown in the city of Louisville. aug27 d2&w4* ROBT. H. STONESTREET.

GREEN RIVER FARM FOR SALE.

THIS farm is situated on Green river, in Muhlenburg county, half a mile below the village of Ceralvo. It contains 500 acres, 160 cleared and in cultivation. This land is adapted to the growth of corn, tobacco, oats, wheat, &c., and particularly for timothy grass. The most of the farm has been cleared within the last five years. Buildings comfortable.

Terms made known on application. A bargain will be given in this farm. E. R. McLEAN. Ceralvo, July 16, 1859.—jy27 w9*

$100 Reward.

RAN AWAY from the subscriber on the 23d of June last, a negro man named PRIMAS BLACK, about 30 years old, 5 feet 8 or 10 inches high, spare made; right hand crippled and fingers drawn.

I will pay the above reward if taken in any free State and secured in any jail in this State so that I get him, or $50 if taken in any county on the Ohio river, or $25 if taken anywhere else and delivered to me or R. J. Lyler, in Nashville, or secured in any jail so that I get him. J. W. HERNDON. Franklin, Ky., August 3d, 1859.—au16 w9*

Jefferson County Lands for Sale.

150 acres on the Ohio river, 13 miles below the city, known as the Stewart and Breckinridge tract, 30 or 40 acres in cultivation, the balance finely timbered; has a small house, &c., on it. Also, 57½ acres on the Ohio river and Greenwood road, ten miles below the city; 26 acres in cultivation; a small house on this also.

These are good lands and will be sold very low. Apply to T. C. POMEROY, Real Estate Agent, au24 w4 Jefferson and Fifth streets.

TOBACCO AND STOCK FARM For Sale.

I DESIRE to sell my farm in Trigg county, Ky., on the Cumberland river, containing 540 acres, of which 200 is cleared, with all necessary outbuildings, large Tobacco Barn, Iron Screw Press, &c., on the better land on the Cumberland river. Price, $15 per acre. Terms easy. Inquire of John R. Green, Hopkinsville, or Wright & Ketchum, Louisville. [jy30 w9] J. E. SPOTT.

Dropsy Cured. THE WORST CASES.

AN experienced physician, who is still desirous to do all the good he can for those in a suffering condition, is anxious to make known this wonderful means of cure, and will send the full *prescription* with instructions to all afflicted, free of charge. Address, DR. P. O. BOYD, au16 w1m* 101 Franklin street, New York.

STOVES! STOVES!! STOVES!!!

WE manufacture a heavy strong Cooking Stove for the Farmer, both of wrought and cast iron, which we warrant to give satisfaction in all its parts. Also, Heating Stoves for Churches, School Houses, Stores, and Offices, and, should any of the Castings get broken by accident or otherwise, we have the patterns which can be replaced at all times. R. G. KYLE & CO.

☞ Store, Main street, 3d door below Louisville Hotel, and formerly corner of Main and Thirteenth sts. ap6 wly

Oldham County Farm for Sale.

THE Farm of the late Dr. Bondurant, Sr., situated on the Oldham Plank Road, 16 miles from Louisville and one mile from Hall's or Taylor's Landing, on the Ohio river, is now offered for sale. The Farm contains 261 acres, is situated in an excellent neighborhood and in a healthy district—is highly improved, has an excellent Dwelling, Barn, Stables, Ice and Spring Houses, and all other conveniences. The terms are favorable. Apply to Patrick Joyes, Louisville, or to Dr. C. A. Bondurant, of Tippecanoe, Oldham co., Ky. a20 d&w5

CANADA SEED WHEAT.

I AM receiving a few Hundred Bushels of Canada White Fall Wheat for Seed. Also, a small quantity of Zimmerman Wheat from Missouri and Hickman Wheat from Kentucky. Kentucky Farmers will do well to give the Canada Wheat a trial.

☞ Real and Seed Warehouses, 371 and 373 Main st., near the Louisville Hotel. a30 d1&w3 H. B. HOWARD.

TEACHER.

A GRADUATE of a New England College, who has taught ten seasons, desires a situation to teach in an Academy or some other school of high character. Satisfactory testimonials of character and competency can be given. For further particulars, please address immediately. JNO. E. WHEELER, au24 w3* Earlysville, Albemarle county, Va.

For Sale,

230 ACRES of Jefferson county Land, 6 miles from the city of Louisville, on the Pardstown Turnpike Road, well improved, all the buildings on the Farm being of brick or stone and of the most permanent character—never-failing water—the Spring house one of the best in the State. This is one of the best Farms ever offered in this vicinity.

For price and terms, apply to T. C. POMEROY, Real Estate Agent, augl8 d&w6 Jefferson street, near Fifth.

For Sale,

ONE of the finest Farms in Saline county, Mo., and one and a half miles west of Arrow Rock, on the Marshall road, containing 300 acres in a thorough state of cultivation and finely watered, with 200 acres of timber near by. For terms, apply to Rev. C. H. Parsons, Louisville, Ky., or to the subscriber on the premises. a13 d&w9* J. N. WHIPS.

Copartnership.

I HAVE this day associated with me Mr. Edward P. Neale, late of Allen county, Ky., and will continue the hardware business at the old stand of Card & Harvey, No. 421, Main street, between Sixth and Seventh, under the style and firm of Harvey & Neale, and would respectfully solicit a continuance of the patronage so liberally bestowed on the old firm. A. A. HARVEY. LOUISVILLE, KY., July 1, 1859. jy7 dlm&wlm

SCHRODT & LAVAL, MANUFACTURERS OF ALCOHOL, CO[illegible] Cologne, and Pure Spirits, and dealers in [illegible] Bourbon and Monongahela Whiskies, west side [illegible] Second street, between Main and Water [illegible] Ky. July [illegible]

W. H. STOKES,

Successor to E. & W. H. Stokes,

IMPORTER AND DEALER IN COACH AND SADDLERY HARDWARE

Old Established Saddlery Warehouse,

No. 435 Main street, between Fifth and Sixth, Louisville, Ky.

☞ Merchants and Manufacturers would find it to their interest to examine my stock before making their purchases, and orders from a distance will be attended to as if made in person. d&wsow

RAILROAD LANDS For Sale on Long Credit and at LOW RATE OF INTEREST.

THE Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad Company, having over 600,000 acres of Land lying in the State of Missouri, which was granted by act of Congress to aid in the construction of their Road, offer for sale on the most liberal terms, on and after Tuesday, July 12th, 1859, all that portion lying on the eastern sixty miles and the western eighty miles of their Road, comprising all of their Land in the rich and fertile counties of MARION, LEWIS, BUCHANAN, DeKALB, PIKE, KNOX, ANDREW, DAVIES, RALLS, MONROE, CLINTON, AND CALDWELL, and nearly all in LIVINGSTON, CARROLL, AND SHELBY.

The remaining Lands will be in market as soon as the necessary examinations and appraisals are completed, of which due notice will be given.

The greater part of these Lands are within six and all within fifteen miles of the Railroad, which is now completed and open for use throughout its entire length (206 miles), and runs through a country which is unsurpassed by any in the salubrity of its climate, the fertility of its soil, and the extent of its mineral resources.

Each person purchasing Land will receive a ticket for one trip between Hannibal and the nearest station on the Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad to the property purchased.

For further information apply at the Land Office of the Company, or address by letter JOSIAH HUNT, Land Commissioner H. & St. Jo. R. R. Hannibal, Mo., June 11, 1859. je20 dlw&w3m

NEW ORLEANS SCHOOL OF MEDICINE.

THE fourth annual course of lectures in this institution will commence on MONDAY, the 14th day of November, 1859.

A preliminary course of lectures will commence on the 15th of October, 1859, and the Professors will deliver daily bedside lectures.

FACULTY.

E. D. FENNER, M. D., Professor of Theory and Practice.
AUSTIN FLINT, M. D., Professor of Clinical Medicine, &c., &c.
SAMUEL CHOPPIN, M. D., Professor of Surgery.
ISAAC L. CRAWCOUR, M. D., Professor of Chemistry, &c., &c.
ANTHONY PENISTON, M. D., Professor of Physiology.
HOWARD SMITH, M. D., Professor of Materia Medica.
CORNELIUS C. BEARD, M. D., Professor of Anatomy.
D. WARREN BRICKELL, M. D., Professor of Obstetrics.
J. F. GRALL, M. D., Demonstrator of Anatomy.

The Professors are, under the law of the State, visiting physicians and surgeons to the Charity Hospital, and their great aim is to give their pupils the most thorough practical instruction.

For circulars, or any information whatever, address auto w7 E. D. FENNER, M. D., Dean.

The Family Treasury OF SUNDAY READING!

EDITED BY REV. ANDREW CAMERON, *Formerly Editor of the "Christian Treasury."*

PART 2

Of this attractive Magazine is now ready. It is full of the most delightful Sunday Reading, and is

The only Religious Magazine in the Country

Suitable for all Denominations, everything Sectarian being carefully excluded from its pages.

SUBSCRIPTION, $2 PER YEAR.

Which will be received by any Bookseller or News Agent, or may be remitted to the publishers. THOS. NELSON & SONS, au3 w3m 131 Nassau street, N. Y.

BUENA VISTA FOR SALE.

THIS place, formerly the property of Gen. Taylor, is situated on the Mississippi river, 30 miles above Natchez. The tract contains about 2,100 acres, of which about 700 are under fence. Improvements of the first order, consisting of a large, convenient, and comfortable residence, new frame quarters, fine steam saw mill with superior machinery, two saws, boring machine, and plenty of cypress convenient; also, a draining pump, worked by the same power of the mill, to which most of the place is ditched, a large and convenient gin house, with new steam engine and three superior gin stands; a grist mill attached to each engine. The whole is protected on the front by a levee averaging not more than four feet (4 feet), which stood the flood of the present year. Two-thirds of the cleared land is leveed in by a back levee, and the remaining portion can be at a back levee 1,200 yards long and four feet (4 feet) in height; 130 hands is may be profitably employed on the place in cultivating the land, keeping a wood yard, and running the saw mill.

I will sell the place alone, or with the hands, stock, farming implements, &c., or exchange for property in some good neighborhood, where there are churches, schools, and good society. Address, C. B. NEW, au24 w4 Near Rodney, Miss.

[Louisville Journal copy in weekly four times and forward account to this office for collection.] *N. O. Picayune.*

Cumberland River Land for Sale.

THE subscriber offers for sale a valuable tract of Land, containing upwards of THREE THOUSAND ACRES, lying on the south side of Cumberland river in Jackson county, Tenn., commonly called "The Great Horse Shoe Bend." The southeast corner of said tract is within one-half mile of the town of Gainsboro, the county seat of said county. It is bounded by the Cumberland river about 8 miles, and with 2 miles of fence the whole tract could be inclosed. There are about two thousand acres of rich river bottom land, of which some six hundred acres are cleared. The balance of the tract is broken upland, but very rich and clothed with remarkably fine timber, and is well watered. The soil is of the best quality; will suit for tobacco, hemp, corn, wheat, and grasses, and would make a splendid stock farm.

It is about 75 miles by land above Nashville, and the river is navigable the greater portion of the year for several hundred miles above it.

I would prefer selling the whole tract together, but if desired would divide to suit purchasers.

TERMS.—One-fourth cash, the balance in one, two, and three years with interest. For further particulars, apply to the undersigned, at Nashville, Tenn. jy3 d2,eod2&w3m WM. W. WOODFOLK.

Louisville Journal will publish advertisement two times in daily, two times in tri-weekly, and two months in weekly, and send bill to this office for collection. *Nashville Union.*

PARK HOTEL

Corner Beekman and Nassau Sts., OPPOSITE WHITLOCK BUILDING, **NEW YORK.**

THIS House, having been newly refitted with all the modern improvements, will be opened for the accommodation of the travelling public on the 25th July, and the proprietor respectfully solicits a liberal share of patronage, feeling confident from the manner in which the house will be conducted, that the guests cannot fail to be satisfied. It has superior advantages of situation, being near the Park, railroad, steamboat, and stage routes, and convenient to business localities and places of amusement. Every attention will be paid to the wants and comfort of its patrons. au24 wll . WIGHT, Proprietor.

UNION COUNTY LANDS FOR SALE.

THE KENTUCKY COAL COMPANY have determined to sell the surface of some Fifteen Hundred Acres of their Lands, adjoining and in the vicinity of the town of Caseyville, reserving all mineral and mining privileges with right of way to same. With the prospect of enlarged operations of the Company's Mines, and the expectation of iron furnaces being erected at or near the mines, these lands will be desirable and valuable. Most of the land is of a superior quality for the production of Wheat, Corn, Tobacco, and Grass; well watered and timbered. Sales will be made in parcels to suit purchasers.

Terms—one-third in hand and balance in one and two years, bearing interest at six per cent, per annum.

Mr. John W. Gregory or myself will show the lands and make sales of the same, subject to ratification by the Company's board of directors.

A deed of general warranty will be made on payment of first installment, reserving a lien on the land for deferred payments. A. LAWELL, Superintendent of Kentucky Coal Company. Office of Ky. Coal Co., July 25, 1859.

☞ Refer to Gov. C. S. Morehead, Frankfort, or A. L. Shotwell, Louisville. jy30 d&w1m

DR. WM. PRICE

Tenders to the public, and warrants the effectual cure of the following diseases:

Scrofula, Cancer, Piles, Sore Eyes, Chills, Chronic Diarrhea, Syphilis in all of its stages, Fistula, without using the knife or other painful remedies.

And I remove the horrid consequences of Onanism, or Self-Pollution. I can cure these diseases, and I have proof to sustain this. The statement of such men as Dr. Wm. L. Breckinridge, Judge Graham, Judge Loving, Judge Underwood, and many others too numerous to mention.

We have read the above card of Dr. Price, and some of us have known him long, and all of us have noticed the success which has attended his efforts in curing the above-named diseases, and we do not hesitate to add this testimonial of our unqualified approval of what has been said by the public gentlemen above referred to.

Geo. W. Johnston, City Judge; J. I. Dozier; Thos. H. Crawford, Mayor; W. S. D. Megowan, Sheriff; Dr. L. Porter, Dr. Davidge.

I warrant to cure Piles and Fistula in from thirty to ninety days. I pay board after that time uncured, free of charge. jy15 w je4 dtf

FARM FOR SALE.

230 ACRES, more or less, of very good quality of farming and stock land, lying on the county road from Smithland to Paducah, some 2 miles from the former. There are about 100 acres in a fine state of cultivation and rapid improvement. The balance is well supplied with wood, timber, spring water, limestone, &c. The dwelling is a large two-story, with six rooms, all newly repaired, and has a well of first rate water in the yard. Attached are the usual outbuildings. The orchards have a choice variety of excellent fruit and promises an abundance in a short time. Improvements amounting to nearly $1,000 have been put on the buildings and farm in a little over two years. The place is remarkably healthy. Terms, $3,650 cash. JESSE THOMPSON.

N. B. Would exchange for a small healthy place near a city or large town. J. T. Mulberry Hill, near Smithland, Ky., July 31, 1859. jy27 w5*

Farm for Sale.

WISHING to move South, I offer my farm for sale, containing 306 acres, situated in Oldham county, Ky., on the waters of Harrod's Creek, 4 miles from Lagrange, on the public road leading from Lagrange to Bedford; 200 acres cleared, 300 well set in grass, 100 in cultivation, 60 acres of wood land well set in blue grass, and the remainder in native forest growth, consisting of beech, sugar tree, blue ash, and walnut. The farm is well adapted to the growth of corn, wheat, oats, and hemp, and could be made one of the best stock farms in this section of the State. There are on the farm two good frame dwellings, one with 4 rooms and the other with 6, with all necessary out buildings, also a No. 1 horse mill. Having purchased in Arkansas I will sell on reasonable terms. Persons wishing to buy would do well to call and see for themselves.

For terms and particulars apply to myself on the premises or by mail to Sligo, Henry co., Ky. aul7 w4* JONA. C. GIBSON.

Patent Mica and FIBROUS CEMENT ROOFING.

THIS cement consists of strong glutinous substances, impregnated with fibrous matter, and covered with Mica, which make it fire proof and a perfect resistant of the atmosphere in every climate, and we will WARRANT IT WATER PROOF. It also reflects the rays of the sun, making the building *much cooler* in Summer than *tin or slate*, and will neither *crack* nor *rot*. IT IS PRACTICALLY IMPERISHABLE, and having been thoroughly tried for 6 years in New York city, and various parts of the United States, it is the cheapest roof been used in the world. JOSEPH DITTO & CO.

☞ General Office, 378 Broadway, New York.

N. B. Cement for sale by the barrel, with full printed instructions for applying. We also offer for sale Territorial Rights for a portion of the United States. le15 wlm J. D. & CO.

SCHEFFER & FAGAN, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DRUGGISTS AND MANUFACTURING CHEMISTS,

ARE prepared to execute orders for Drugs, Medicines, and all articles usually kept in the Drug business. Laboratory and Store No. 676 north side of Market, between Floyd and Preston. je18 w3m

A CLERGYMAN, having cured himself of consumption in its worst stages, after being given up to die, by the most celebrated physicians, desires to make known the mode of cure (which proves successful in every case) to those afflicted with Coughs, Colds, and Consumption, and he will send the same to any address, free of charge.

Address A. J. WHITE, Sole Agent, 10 Cortlandt st. New York. jen w3m

Consumption and Asthma Cured.

DR. H. JAMES discovered, while in the East Indies, a certain cure for Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis, Coughs, Colds and General Debility. The remedy was discovered by him when his only child, a daughter, was given up to die. His child was cured, and is now alive and well. Desirous of benefiting his fellow mortals, he will send to those who wish it, the recipe containing full directions for making and successfully using this remedy, free on receipt of their names with stamp for return postage. Address O. P. BROWN & CO., 32 and 34 John street, New York City. w3m

SOYER'S SULTANA'S SAUCE.

NOTICE.—This wonderfully stimulating and appetizing Sauce, which is now in such universal demand and has made itself so great a favorite with the lovers of good things, may now be purchased of all dealers in groceries, &c., throughout the United States.

Also—Soyer's Relish, Soyer's Aromatic Mustard, and Soyer's Sauce Superlative.

Gardner & Tyson, wholesale agents, Fulton st., N. Y., and Bray & Hayes, Cornhill, Boston.

CROSSE & BLACKWELL, London, England. a17 wly

Two Capital Prizes in 4,000 Tickets!

L. D. SINE'S FIFTH ART-UNION **GIFT DISTRIBUTION!!**

$500 IN AMERICAN GOLD FOR $3.

ONE MAGNIFICENT ROSEWOOD PIANO Worth $400!

250 Gold and Silver Watches, WORTH FROM $10 TO $200 EACH!

200 PRIZES IN AMERICAN GOLD!

Fine Oil Paintings and Engravings.

Solid and double-plated Silver Table and Teaspoons; Gold Pens and Pencils; Fine Gold Pens with Silver Holders; Lady's Coral, Garnet, and Plain Gold Breastpins and Ear-rings; Gent's Gold Breastpins, Finger-rings, &c.

Whole Value of Prizes—$10,893.

TICKETS LIMITED TO 4,000.

Whole Number of Prizes—1,

An Average of One Chance in Four Tickets.

Single Tickets $3 00; three Tickets $8 00; six Tickets $15 00.

To be drawn at Cincinnati, Ohio, on Monday, September 19, 1859.

L. D. SINE would announce to the public that, in addition to his regular Monthly Gift Enterprises, he will give his Fifth Grand Art-Union Distribution on Monday, September 19th, on which occasion will be distributed 1000 Beautiful and Costly Prizes, valued at $10,893. Among the Gifts will be found—

One Magnificent Rosewood Piano, worth $400; two Hundred Prizes in American Gold, ranging in sums from $3 50 up to $500; two hundred and fifty excellent Gold and Silver Lever Hunting Watches, worth from $10 to $200 each; Fine Oil Paintings and Engravings, worth from $20 to $100 each; the remaining prizes consisting of Ladies' Breastpins and Ear-rings; Gent's Diamond Breastpins, Studs, Sleeve Buttons, Finger Rings; Gold Pens and Pencils; Gold Pens, silver extension, &c.

The Paintings will be exchanged for Watches or Jewelry at the lowest cash prices, if desired, by the ticket-holders. All prizes drawn by persons not present will be forwarded to the ticket-holders within one week from the day of drawing, either by mail or express free of expense and at my risk. Persons at a distance who cannot attend the drawing themselves will stand the same chance as though they were present, but if they desire it they can appoint any one to attend for them, who resides in Cincinnati, or who may be on a visit to the city on the day of drawing.

A list of drawn numbers will be forwarded to ticket-holders, whether fortunate or not.

The usual premium of ten per cent. in jewelry will be allowed to agents selling six tickets or upward. Agents selling fifty or upward will be allowed a premium of ten per cent. in gold.

All responsible persons are requested to act as agents for the sale of my tickets. In ordering tickets for this Enterprise, be sure and say, "For your Fifth Art-Union Drawing," otherwise tickets might be sent for my regular monthly Enterprises. Agents are earnestly requested not to order more tickets than they have a certainty of selling. Unsold tickets must positively be returned at least one week before the day of drawing. In no case will I be able to dispose of them in Cincinnati, Ohio, Covington and Newport, Ky.

All orders must be addressed, L. D. SINE, Box 710 Cincinnati, Ohio. au24 w2*

EXECUTOR'S SALE OF LAND, SLAVES BLOODED STOCK, &c.

THE undersigned, Executors of Dr. Elisha Warfield, deceased, will expose at public sale, to the highest bidder, at the "Meadows" (his late residence), near Lexington, on THURSDAY, September 8, 1859, two tracts of land, situated in the county of Fayette, as follows:

The first tract contains about 230 acres of choice land, lying in excellent form on the Bryan's Station Turnpike, and one mile from the limits of Lexington—much the larger part of which is in grass and heavy timbered. The second tract, containing about 200 acres of excellent land, well watered and with a full proportion of wood and timber, lying on the Harrodsburg turnpike, about four miles from the city of Lexington and adjoining the lands of John Gett and Joseph Faulconer, being part of the tract on which Dr. E. P. Tarlton resides.

There are no improvements on either tract; but upon both of them are handsome sites for building.

At the same time 15 or 20 likely and valuable slaves. Also, all the thorough-bred Horse-stock belonging to the deceased, consisting of about 30 head—Brood Mares, Colts, and Fillies. Among the mares are some of the finest in the country, and some very valuable colts of approved blood, form, and appearance.

Also, the five-year old stallion "Warfield's Florizel."

About 100 head of thorough-bred Durham Cattle, consisting of Cows, Heifers, and Calves.

This is one of the finest herds of Cattle in the State, great attention having been paid by Dr. Warfield to improve the breed for the last forty years. Among the cattle are his imported bulls, Lawrence (2127) and Orion, from the herd of R. A. Alexander, Esq., both very superior animals.

Two Jacks and several Jennets;
Sixty head of sheep;
Three yoke of Oxen;
Some Stock Cattle;
The work Horses on the farm;
Farming implements of all kinds;
The crops on the farm, consisting of Corn, Wheat, Oats, and Hay.

☞ Catalogues, with full and perfect pedigrees of the thorough-bred stock, will be published in a few days, and can be obtained of the undersigned.

TERMS.—For the land, one-third of the purchase money in cash, and the balance in two equal payments, of four months with interest, approved security, at four months with interest, and the balance in one and two years, with interest, a lien being reserved to secure their payment.

For the other property, a credit of twelve months will be given upon all sums over $20, upon the execution of negotiable notes with approved security. For sums of $20 and under, the cash will be required. Persons who may prefer it can have a discount of [illegible] per cent. upon their purchases of personal property by paying cash.

Sale to commence at 10 o'clock on the day above named, and will be continued, if necessary, the following day. THOS. B. WARFIELD, F. K. HUNT, Executors. Lexington, July 30—aul7 wtds

[Weekly Louisville Journal copy till sale and send account to F. K. Hunt.]—*Lex. Observer and Reporter*

UNIVERSITY OF LOUISVILLE MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

TWENTY-THIRD SESSION.

BOARD OF TRUSTEES.

Hon. JAMES GUTHRIE, President.
WM. S. VERNON, Esq., Secretary.

MEDICAL FACULTY.

BENJAMIN R. PALMER, M. D., Professor of the Principles and Practice of Surgery.
J. LAWRENCE SMITH, M. D., Professor of Medical Chemistry and Chemical Physiology.
ROBERT J. BRECKINRIDGE, M. D., Professor of Materia Medica and Therapeutics.
JOSHUA B. FLINT, M. D., Professor of Clinical Surgery.
THEODORE S. BELL, M. D., Professor of the Theory and Practice of Medicine.
LLEWELLYN POWELL, M. D., Professor of Obstetrics and the Diseases of Women and Children.
J. W. BENSON, M. D., Professor of Anatomy and General Physiology, and Dean of the Faculty.
S. M. BEMISS, M. D., Professor of Medical Jurisprudence and Sanitary Science.
D. W. YANDELL, M. D., Professor of Clinical Medicine and Pathological Anatomy.
ARCHIE B. COOK, M. D., Demonstrator of Anatomy.

The Medical Department of the University of Louisville will enter upon its twenty-third session on the first Monday in November. Lectures preliminary to the regular course will be delivered at the University and Marine Hospital, free of charge, and will be commenced on the 1st of October. The Dissecting Room will be opened at that time. The session will close, as heretofore, on the last of February. Extensive opportunities will be afforded for the study of Clinical Medicine and Surgery.

Lecture Fees	$105
Matriculation	5
Graduation	25
Hospital	Free.

For further particulars, address J. W. BENSON, M. D., Dean of the Faculty. je25 wtf

UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA, AT PHILADELPHIA. MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

NINETY-FOURTH SESSION—1859-60.

WILLIAM GIBSON, M. D., Emeritus Professor of Surgery.
SAMUEL JACKSON, M. D., Professor of Institutes of Medicine.
GEORGE B. WOOD, M. D., Professor of Theory and Practice of Medicine.
HUGH L. HODGE, M. D., Professor of Obstetrics and the Diseases of Women and Children.
JOSEPH CARSON, M. D., Professor of Materia Medica and Pharmacy.
ROBERT E. ROGERS, M. D., Professor of Chemistry.
JOSEPH LEIDY, M. D., Professor of Anatomy.
HENRY H. SMITH, M. D., Professor of Surgery.
WILLIAM HUNT, M. D., Demonstrator of Anatomy.

The Lectures of the Session will begin on the second Monday of October and close on the 1st of March.

Clinical Instruction is given throughout the Session, in the Medical Hall, by the Professors, and at the Pennsylvania and other Hospitals.

The Dissecting Rooms, under the superintendence of the Professor of Anatomy and the Demonstrator, are open from the middle of September.

The Rooms for Operative Surgery and the Application of Bandages, &c., are open early in September and throughout the Session, under the supervision of the Professor of Surgery.

Surgical Demonstrator, C. S. BISHOP, M. D.

Fees for the lectures (each Professor $15)	$105
Matriculation Fee (paid once only)	5
Graduation Fee	30

R. E. ROGERS, M. D., Dean of the Medical Faculty, University Building.

F. R. DICK, Janitor, University Building.

P. S.—Board may be had at from $3 to $4 per week. jy13 w13

MONEY FOR UNKNOWN HEIRS.

A PORTION of the estate of Zachariah O. Austin, who recently died in Ohio county, Ky., has been placed by the Ohio Circuit Court in my hands as receiver for the unknown heirs of Hezekiah Austin and his wife, Christiana Thriff and Kiziah, his wife, Archibald Orfutt and Jane, his wife, which will be distributed to said unknown heirs or such of them as shall make satisfactory proof of heirship and identity.

Editors of newspapers in the Middle and Western States where said heirs are supposed to reside, would confer a great favor on some of their readers and patrons by giving this publicity. Address me at Hartford, Ky. au24 wlm H. D. TAYLOR.

DURHAM CATTLE WANTED.

THE subscriber wishing to obtain some thorough-bred young Durham Cattle, (the Short Horn) has other good stock to place on his farm in Texas, will give in exchange lands in that State that were selected 15 and 20 years ago—having perfect titles. Some of the tracts are near important towns on the coast, the centre and western portions of the State, some in the vicinity of railroads building, and are rapidly increasing in value.

Persons disposed to trade can have choice of any of this land. Best of references and ample satisfaction given. au24 w3* KOS. MORGAN, Frankfort, Ky.

Shelby County Farm for Sale.

I WISH to sell my farm, containing 171 acres, situated in Shelby county, Ky., on the Shelbyville and Louisville turnpike road, about seven miles west from Shelbyville, and one mile from Simpsonville, in one of the finest neighborhoods in the State—convenient to churches and well watered, and with Wales, within one mile of the turnpike road. The farm is in a high state of cultivation. Has a good dwelling house, and all necessary outbuildings.

For further particulars, terms, &c., apply to the undersigned on the premises. au24 w5* WM. C. LONG.

ST. CLOUD HOTEL,

CORNER OF SECOND AND JEFFERSON STREETS

HAVING purchased the interest of W. Waltz in the above House, the undersigned has taken the entire control of the establishment, and is prepared to accommodate transient and permanent boarders on the most reasonable terms. Every effort will be made to insure the comfort of all.

Thankful for past favors, a continuance of public patronage is respectfully solicited. jy25 d&w6 J. N. HARRELL.

W. B. BELKNAP .... M. L. BELKNAP

W. B. Belknap & Co.,

AGENTS for the sale of Sheoenberger's Iron, Nails, Steel, Spikes; E. & T. Fairbanks & Co.'s Scales; Gardner's Improved Machine Horse and Mule Shoes, corner of Main and Third streets, Louisville, Ky.

Blacksmith's Tools, Springs, Axles, Castings, Oakum, Nuts, Bolts, Washers, Metals, Plow Handles, &c. al3 w

Teachers Wanted,

TO take charge of the Masonic Female Institute at Senatobia, Miss., for the session commencing Sept. 19, 1859. One with a family without incumbrance and of capacity to conduct a first class Female Academy. A gentleman and lady preferred.

W. A. FENNEY, Chairman. jy29 d&w4 J. J. HAYNES, Secretary.